TEN KILLED

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1886.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

Senator Logan's Army Bill Decided Against. .

The Same Fate Overtakes the Free Coinage Measure in the House.

the thought it very important that that question should be settled. It into the control of the c government had fitted cruisers to prevent American fishing vessels from entering Canadian waters. Mr. Fry

session. At 5.30 the Senate adjourned. Mr. Sewell gave notice that on Monday,

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—years, 159; nays, 62, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The House made up for its blackness of the previous day by settling down to a big day's work, in which everything—from Bismarck's exclusion of American pork to the labor troubles—had a place. The committee on foreign affairs reported and had adopted a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for copies of all correspondence with France, Germany and other countries as to the exclusion of American pork; the committee on military affairs reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army; the labor committee reported back a bill calling for a congressional investigation of the differences between employers and employes, and it was referred to the wisdom of the whole house. Before the morning hour the representatives discussed the bill to secure an equitable classification of government employes. In the course of remarks made by Mr. Bennett of North Carolina he asked.

"Is it a Crime to be a Democrat?"

"Is it a Crime to be a Democrat?" and the whole Republican side of the House yelled a cheerful and exhilarating affirmative. After the morning hour the post office appropriation bill, which involved the same symptoms of attack on and defence

office appropriation bill, which involved the same symptoms of attack on and defence of Mr. Vilas, the postmaster-general, as iast week, Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky, in speaking on the amendment, branched off into a discussion of the labor question, and while he recognized the right of employes to leave work in a body he denied the correctness of strikes as carried on under the present system as an outrage on persons who did not belong to labor organizations. This had nothing whatever to do with the subject under discussion, but a trifle like that never seems to occur to a representative, judging from recent debates.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan made an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the transportation of loreign mails from \$375,000 to \$425,000. Mr. Phelps of New Jersey favored the amendment, because he did not like to see English ships carrying our mail and English sailors getting our money. Mr. Holman of Indiana and Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania sustained the postmaster-general's much discussed action as the exercise of wise discretion, and the amendment was lost. This action, to use a slang phrase, knocked the "whole stuffing" out of the opposition, and the bill passed. The House retired, after a fair day's work at 5.15.

In the Senate a large number of petitions

In the Senate a large number of petitions rom local assemblies of the Knights of in the Senate a large number of petitions from local assemblies of the Knights of Labor in various sections of the country were presented, protesting against the passage of the "free ship" bill. Mr. Blair reported favorably, without amendment, from the committe on education and labor, the O'Neill arbitration bill recently passed by the House.

Nothing New Was Developed in the discussion which Mr. Hale, Mr. Logan, Mr. Manderson and Mr. Teller made

in the discussion which Mr. Hale, Mr. Logan, Mr. Manderson and Mr. Toller under as interesting as possible, except that Senator Logan expressed his wish; that a vote of the flows, was referred to it had been allowed to make the senate of the senate of the senate of the resolution may referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands to report a bill design the resolution was referred to the committee of the resolution was referred to t

contemptuously dismissed the insinuation that Jay Gould was at the bottom of the desire for the army's increase.

Handled Mr. Van Wyck Without Gloves.

At 3 o'clock, according to previous understanding, a vote was taken upon the motion of Senator Hale to strike out section 2 of the bill, placing the future army force at 30,000 men. On this motion the yeas were 22 and the nays 22. The vote being a tie, Mr. Gibson moved to add an additional section repealing section 121s of the Revised Statutes, which now prohibits any person who served the Confederate government from appointment to the army of the United States with a view to securing prompt and full satisfaction of such

Prospects of the Session and the Labor Questions.

Senator Logan's bill to increase the sampth of the army was the first subject importance which the Senate, refreshed by its holiday since Thursday last, set itself to consider. Before this was done, or tather, as part of the first speeches on the matter, though it seemed scarcely relevant. Mr. Frye of Maine relieved his mind on the Canadian tishery question.

Mr. Frye interjected some remarks respecting his resolution about the fisheries. He thought it very important that that that

Debate on the Silver Bill was resumed. Mr. Bland of Missouri en-He then proceeded to argue in favor of free coinage. Whoever thought of free coinage. Whoever thought that free coinage was going to make money cheap he said was mistaken. There was a good deal of unnecessary excitement about this question. Mr. Norwood of Georgia, in a dry, sarcastic manner, defended the standard dollar from the charge of "dishonesty," and maintained that the wisest course was to allow the existing law to remain unchanged. It

gainst unlimited coinage, Republicans 2, Democrats 71—163: for unlimited coinage, Republicans 30, Democrats 96—126.
After the morning business the Senate book up the congressional library bill. It was tonce passed without amendment or deate. The Senate then considered the bill ranting to the Kansas & Arkansas Railroad Company, right of way through the bate. The Senate then considered the bill granting to the Kansas & Arkansas Railroad Company right of way through the Indian Territory. Mr. Dawes reported from the appropriation committee the Indian appropriation bill with amendments. The bill was placed on the calendar. The bill for the admission of Washington Territory to statehood was laid before the Senate. Mr. Voorhees advocated his enabling act for the admission of Montana. It was defeated by a party vote-yeas, 19; nays, 23. Mr. Eustis moved to amend by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. The bill went over, and the Senate adjourned.

Friday.—The credentials of George Hearst, appointed United States senator, vice J. F. Miller, deceased, were submitted by Mr. Stanford. The new senator was escorted to the desk by his colleague, where the oath of office was administered by President pro tem. Sherman. Mr. Hearst took his seat on the Democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Riddleberger called up Mr. Platt's resolution relating to executive sessions. Mr. Platt said he was ready at any time to present his views, and hoped that business would permit his calling it up on Monday next. The Senate then took up the House bill for the free transmission through the mails of

Mr. Frye addressed the Senate in support

f the fisheries resolution in terms as on The Washington Territory admission bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Eustis' proposed amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. Rejected — yeas, 12; nays, 25; and the Senate adjourned.

After some routine business the House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Hatch of Missouri in the chair, on the private calendar. Several bills were agreed to.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri asked consent for consideration of the following; Resolved, that the House carnestly sympathizes with Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulates the people of that hitherto unhappy country on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of loyal self-government.

Mr. Cox of North Carolina objected, and

Mr. Blair thought the Senate might dewith Brain thought the Schale Ingitate very vote part of the day to the consideration of private pension bills, but Mr. Edmunds said there was considerable committee work to be done. The Senate agreed to Mr. Edmunds' motion, and at 1.30 odjourned until Monday.

The House discussed among other things the relief of the Alabama sufferers, and re-

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The President a report of the secretary of state in relation to the mercantile marines of France, Ger-many, Great Britain and Italy. "France, Germany and Italy." says Secretary Bayard,

Washington, April 11.-The relations

WASHINGTON, April 11.-One of the first

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Notwithstanding the warning that he has frequently received from physicians since Secretary Manning was stricken down, President Cleveland takes no more recrea-Manning was stricken down, President Cleveland takes no more recreation or exercise than usual, but clings to his desk with the same tenacity. The President's habits of labor seem to be so fixed that they cannot be changed, and he tells his friends that there is no use in talking to him; that he knows what he can do, and he is going to do it.

The State of Washington.

Washington, April 10.—The bill passed by the Senate to admit Washington Territory as a State anthorizes the inhabitants of the Territory of Washington and the adjacent part of the Territory of Idaho to form a State government with the name of Washington. It provides for a convention to formulate and adopt a constitution which shall be Republican form, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States or to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The persons who shall be entitled to vote for the members of the convention are described by the bill to be the "qualified electors resident within said boundaries." The convention is to meet at Walla Walla at such time as the Governor of the Territory shall designate, and when the new constitution shall be completed it shall be submitted to the people for ratification. If ratified it shall be so certified to the President of the United States, who, if the Constitution conforms to the requirements of this bill, shall, by public proclamation, declare the State admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States without further action by Congress. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence.

The State and true data washington. Territory of Idaho to form a State with the police.

Which has in advance been denounced as absurd. Yet it is not so absurd on its face. It implies three local legislatures for England, Ireland and Scotland, and an imperial parliament for the whole. And though the constitution of the Constitution shall be completed it shall be submitted to the people for ratification. If ratified it shall be so certified to the President of the United States, who, if the Constitution is the elections between a scheme making five and undertably independent, and one giving local authorities more power to legislatures of the police.

Mr. Chamberlain hinted at a scheme which has in advance been denounced as absurd, it is is not so absurd on its face. It is not so absurd on its face. It is not so absurd on its face in making prevail

Department has received from Consul Withers of Hong Kong a thrilling extract from the log of the ship Granite State of

FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

Strength of the Opposition to Mr. Gladstone.

Probability That the Home Rule Bill Will Be Wrecked.

Affairs in Belgium-French Colonies Troublesome.

The great event of the week has been the everything in its importance. People have the grave. Mr. Forster's position would

as will make Thursday, April 8, memorable in future history as one of those days which mark a broad distinct line in history. Future generations will perhaps attach even more importance to the day than the present. That the crisis in Great Britain is great no one can doubt; how grave can only be guessed at. It will test all the powers of the people to meet it as it should be met, or to meet it at all Without a Resort to the Abitrament of

War. It was Lord Beaconstield who said that

Death Preferred to Capture.

Desperate Fight in a Ship's Hold with a Crazy Sailor, Who Finally Takes
His Own Life.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The State
Department has received from Consul Withers of Hong Kong a thrilling extract from the calm judgment even of his enemies.

Mr. Cox of North Carolina objected, and the resolution was not received.

At the evening session twenty-five pension bills were passed.

The House committee on labor had an informal interchange of views at its meeting upon the Blair educational bill, which, by vote of the House, was referred to it. Craine of Texas is opposed to it, and Daniel of Virginia thinks it unconstitutional as it stands. Tarsney of Michigan is also believed to be opposed to the bill. For an of Ohio is not pleased with some of its provisions, but will present no opposition. All the other members may be considered as the carliest opportunity.

Saturaday.—So far as the Senate was concerned, the first Saturday's session of the Senate for a long time resulted in the ability of the Senate for a long time resulted in the resulted in the alight among the oil several times. Have addition of another star to the flag. Among petitions presented to the Senate today was one by Mr. Harrison, from three assemblies of Knights of Labor at Fort Wayne, Ind., mies. Edward Soily, F. R. S., the well-know

cal motion censuring the government for the arrest of MM. Roche and Ducquercy at Decazeville, in connection with the riots, was discussed. The debate resulted in a vote of confidence in the government, 435

ers Have a Disagreement.

LONDON, April 11 .- A despatch received Teheran, states that a serious rupture has roduction of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the Russian members of the inter-

It is thought that he will try to replace

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 11.-A telegram from St. Mary's says an immense sensation was occasioned there last night sensation was occasioned there last night by the fatal shooting of Luke Leaper by by Samuel Russell, both being well-known citizens. Last Monday Leaper, who is 52 years old, induced Miss, Carrie Russell, a girl aged but 11, to clope with him. Yesterday afternoon Leaper returned alone. Russell soon heard of his presence. The two men met about 8 o'clock, when Russell drew a revolver and fired four shots. The officers have been unable to find him.

the captain, 'Some one is behind the door,' when the Malay pounced upon him, stabbed him in a hundred places and threw him into the sea. The Malays knew nothing of navigation, and all day Sanday the sails were aback and it seemed as if the topgallant rigging would come down. Five men were killed in all, the mate, second mate, the carpenter, lookout and man at the wheel, and five more were wounded."

Among the crew at the Mariners' Home is Lewis Christianson, the man who was in the cabin with the captain, and Robert Sandberg, who remained in the rigging throughout the mutiny. The Malays attempted to reach him, but he threw things at them and kept them away. The men are unanimous in the opinion that the Malays were driven to mutiny by the conduct of the officers and the fact that they were kept upon short rations. The reporter asked how this would explain the attack upon the crew. The men replied that when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mat they must kill the entire shir's company to entange the conducted that when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mat they must kill the entire shir's company to entange the conducted the mate when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mat they must kill the entire shir's company to entange the conducted the mate the mate when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mat they must kill the enter shir's company to entange the conducted the mate and the verse was the mate when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mate they must kill the enter shir's company to entange the conducted that when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mate they must kill the enter shir's company to entange the conducted that when they came aft to the assistance of the officers the Malays probably saw mate they must kill the enter shir's company to entange the conducted that when they came aft to Thayer, the vessel upon which a horrible tragedy was enacted a few months agoisfactory, yet it throws more light upon the

Insect Locky, as we called one of the caston of Princes lock at the public's cle of interest. All were heavy loers, he stands were not half filled, and no end wrangling has been the result, as well as ancial disaster. One farmer of East owes, who went into partnership with the airman of the Isle of Wight Steam acket orman is a summan of the Isle of Wight Steam acket orman is a summan of the Isle of Wight Steam acket orman is a summan of the summa hurled down to the bottom of the embankment, with one exception, were burned to the water's edge. On the track above was the engine. No. 12, turned on its side and badly wrecked. One car alone did not reach the bottom, the Troy and Greenfield car, which suck half way down. The mail car has washed away and the others are breaking up.

The cause of the accident was not exactly a washout, but rather the loosening of the road-bed under the rail nearest the river, letting down that rail. The engine's impetus got it over the dangerous spot, but the weight of the first car drove down the rail and over went the train. the following telegram:

Waters.

The following reply was received:

Hugging a Pretty Woman-Divorces OTTAWA, Can., April 6 .- Society at the

Dominion capital has been thrown into a state of excitement over the announcement

that a divorce case will shortly come up be-

minister of militia, will figure as correspondent.

Those who were familiar with the circum-

crews, may possibly involve the construction of a treaty with Great Britain. I expect to attain such an understanding as will relieve our fishermen from all doubt or risk. In the exercise of the ordinary commercial privileges in friendly ports to which, under existing laws of both countries, I consider their citizens to be mutually entitled free from molestation.

(Signed)

T. F. BAYABD.

O. B. Whitten, of the firm of Lewis Chase & Whitten, the gentlemen who by common consent speaks for the fishing interests here, said this morning: "We do well to be angry. This is a matter of great importance to us, and yet the secretary of state declines to say yes or no, thus settling the point for us. We appeal to our government for information and are played with. We cannot find out what our rights are in the premises. We have vessels ready to go to sea, but we cannot find out what our rights are. We have already paid out \$780 for the lack of information, that being the amount it has cost us to bring men here. That \$780 belongs to some one to pay. A day's fishing at this time is worth more than ten days in January. Lord Archibald Douglas, brother to Lord Queensberry and 'Lady Florence Dixie, is a Catholic priest. He is the founder of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, into which he gathers the walfs and strays of the London streets. The good and strays of the London streets. The good he was a man who was a man w A Canadian Cabinet Minister Caught of this caoin and aged two shots, one of which struck him in the leg. He released to which struck him in the leg. He released to which struck him hat he subdued the Malays and then released us is not true. He did not come out of his cabin until we were at liberty. The captain gave me a revolver, and with another man I went in search of the other Malay. I found him in the poop, hiding in among the hemp. He had set fire to it, and the place was filled with smoke. I fired two shots, and think I hit him, but was afraid be would throw his knife at me, and didn't like to venture too near. As we left, the darted by us like a flash and leaped into the ocean. We saw nothing of him afterward. The vessel was ablaze by this time, and we all set to work to control the fire, and we all set to work to control the fire, and we all set to work to control the fire, and we all set to work to control the fire increased, and finally the captain ordered us to Abandon the Ship.

"As we rowed away the mainmast and mizzenmast fell. We made sails of blankers wife took the first mail steamer, and we worked our passage home on the Rosseau. There are a number of exciting episodes connected with the mutiny, some of which they not been told. The Malays, after two ble was. The man was afraid to say, and went to the other side. If you don't tell me l'Il put a bullet through you,' said the captain. At this time one of the Malays came up. The man at the wheel said to

MAD WITH HUNGER, Yet They Resist an Awful

> Temptation. Rowing for Days in an Open Boat with

Dead Companions. One, However, Finds That Hunger

is His Master.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7 .- A sensation was caused here today by the news of the arrival at Louisburg, C. B., yesterday, of a dory In the Deerfield Disaster-More Than a Score Injured-Terribie Crash Over the Rocks and Morrible Torture in before 6 o'clock train No. 35, bound east on the Fitchburg railroad, left the track at a point six miles from here and the second day they landed at Garage Table headlong down a rocky precipice into the icy waters of the Deerfield river. It was

strated with this depth its Dresambert, as the same time speaking very disrespectfully of Hawkins. After they had left, it occurred to Hawkins that he had been insulted, and that his injured honor demanded satisfaction. He followed the two high churchmen to the church and found them in the back yard. He undertook to whip them both, and was preceeding in a manner wholly satisfactory to himself when Mr. Gray pulled a revolver and opened fire on the belligerent. The dominion fired two shots, one of which took effect in Hawkins' foot, placing him hors du combat. This ended the right.

Hawkins swore out warrants for Rev. Mr. Gray and Deacon Riley, on which they were held in \$500 bail each to answer the charge of attempt to kill.

Portland Fishermen Wish to Know if And Hanged Himself Last Fall to a They Can be Protected in Canadian Tree in the Westford Woods. Lowell, April 11.-The body of Patrick PORTLAND, April 12.-The fishing firms Harrington was found in the woods at West here are very indignant at the failure of Secretary Bayard to return a direct reply to ford this afternoon, where it had apparently fallen from a rope that is still swingently fallen from a rope that is still swinging from the limb of a tree. Last fall, while on a spree, Harrington stabbed his wife several times, leaving her for dead, though she has since recovered. He then disappeared, and nothing had been known of his whereabouts until now. It is believed that he committed suicide immediately after supposing that he had killed his wife. Harrington was about 50 years of age. Medical Examiner Hartwell of Ayer was notified. ton, D. C.
Having several fishing vessels ready for the banks, we desire to know if they can enter Canadian ports for men and the protected in so doing.

(Signed) CUSHING & MCKENNEY.

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1886.
To Cushing & McKenney, Portland, Me.:
The question of the right of American vessels engaged in fishing on the high seas, or entering the Canadian ports for the purpose of shipping crews, may possibly involve the construction of a treaty with Great Britain. I expect to attain such an understanding as will relieve our fisher. NEW YORK, April 11 .- Chief Drummond of the secret service got information on Americans and South Americans were engaged in this city in preparing counterfeit bank notes with which to flood the State of Bolivar, United States of Columbia, Ramon Arjoua and Ramon Ruiz have been arrested. Both Arjoua and Ruiz deny knowledge of any counterfeiting. Chief Drummond says that he expects to make more arrests. Arjoua is a merchant of Aspinwall, and is financially interested in De Lesseps' canal across the isthmus. In his rooms the detectives captured a trunk containing \$200,000 of the \$10 notes of the Bank of Bolivar. The plates from which the notes were printed and a numbering machine were also seized. Americans and South Americans were en-

Mrs. Turnbull's Recovered Estate. NEWPORT, April 11.—Mrs. Grace Town-send Turnbull has carried on successful send Turnbull has carried on successful legal proceedings through which she has recovered full possession of her splendid summer residence. Having entered some two years ago a suit for divorce, and having mortgaged her residence previously, the deed was transferred to a New Haven party. She has now repossessed it in due form. It is a magnificent estate, covering some two acres.

A Moral Statesman's Immorality. COLUMBUS, O., April 11. - Walter Thomas one of the principal clerks in Secretary of

Peck's patent improved cushioned ear drums perfectly restore the hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable, and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials, free. F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, New York.

### If You Are Not a Subscriber,

Please remember, when you re-

ceive a copy of this issue, that it is sent to you for your careful examination, in hopes that you will subscribe. Examine it critically, and notice how acmirably adapted it is to entertain every member of your family. You cannot do without it.

meal, sow evenly, anowing the seed to nine feet square.

After sowing the seed I brush them in with a brush made of beech twigs, then tramp the bed with my feet in such a manner as to tramp out my heel prints, by placing the sole of my right foot to the hollow of my left foot, going sideways toward my left hand, reversing my feet as I go toward my right, always tramping down the ridge formed by the hollow of my hinder foot with my forward one. An expert tramper can tramp right lively and leave a smooth surface. This tramping is highly essential, as it presses the fine soil around the very small seed, making it available for the fine delicate roots of the tiny plant. The last slight freezes of soring loosen this somewhat compact soil up, exceedingly light and fine. I ase cotton canvas, made expressly for that purpose, called "Burley tobacco canvas." Its reflective qualities regulate as well as increases the temperature of the bed. It is one yard in width. I use three widths for convenience, most always twenty yards long. It requires no more logs than a shorter bed, and makes one honest day's work for two hands, when performed properly. I use eight-inch planks when i have them, setting them en edge all around the bed, holding them firm by driving stakes on either side, having the bed exactiy nine feet wide. I have loops made by doubling a stout rag strip, having one every eighteen inches on both sides and one end, having one end of the strip on either side of the canvas and well in from the edge, commencing at the elevated end of the bed, if the surface is not level, driving a shingle nail for every loop, to loop over, pulling the loop some forward on the sides, tacking the last to a round pole. This enables me to stretch the canvas all it will bear, and to roll the canvas on when I want it off. I place a narrow strip of plank every six feet to support the canvas, shovelling drival around the out edge of the planks to prevent currents of air from drying the surface of the bed. The canvas, shovelling drival around

orous fall growth, which is essential to a successful crop next season. In cultivating them do not cut off the runners, but train them to grow straight in the row; as the plants multiply, narrow the cultivator. By this way you will have a broad row of plants that will yield a large crop of fine beer season. In cultivating them do not cut off the runners, but train them to grow straight in the row; as the plants multiply, narrow the cultivator. By this way you will have a broad row of plants that will yield a large crop of fine beer seasonable turned under, for I prefer setting every other year.

The handling of the berries is equally as important as the cultivation. In picking, care should be used not to injure the plants. The berries should be put in grades putting in each basket berries of a uniform size; exeach picker should have a flag fastened to a sharp stick to mark where they left off picket with the beautiful and more prointable pided white burley, which time has faded to an even light crop next season. In cultivating them do not cut off the runners, but train them to grow straight in the row; as the plants multiply, narrow the cultivator. By this way you will have a broad row of plants that will yield a large crop of fine beer setting every other year.

The handling of the berries is equally as important as the cultivation. In picking, care should be used not to injure the plants. The berries should have a flag fastened to a sharp stick to mark where they left off picking. Let each picker carry a basket for each grade. Put each grade in a crate by itself.—[Written especially for the American Rural Home by Thomas D. Baird.

Manuring Fruit Trees.

Mearly all who attend to a

The control of the co

THE BOSTON WERLY GLOSS—WERLY G

suelses fat on the intestines and under the size of course, some partial exceptions to the size of course, some partial exceptions of fat in the lean meat will take of course, some partial exception of fat in the lean meat will take of course, some partial exception of fat in the lean meat will take of planning to the different varieties. There is of planning to the lean meat will take of planning to the fat form of the size of planning the protein or all tay of this sort of planning the professor of the size of planning and planning will take of planning and planning will take of planning and planning will take the size of planning and planning will take the professor of the size of planning and planning will take the size of planning and planning will take the size of planning and planning will be size of planning

# GIVEN AWAY.

If the public will read carefully the following lists of books they will see that year for only \$1.55. every work has Standard Value, and is combined with The Weekiy Globe at the Lowest Price for it that has ever been ordered with a Book, but none on the Book Itself. published. In making this selection, only those books which are indispensable to Family Culture and the Home Library, and only editions which are printed in bold type and are bound in durable cloth covers, have been accepted. Each is worth several times more than our price, and cannot be bought elsewhere for the same figures.

We will send any book in the following lists at the price opposite the title, and will include The Weekly Globe one year. American Dairyman (new subs.

STANDARD HISTORY.		
Rawlinson's Monarchies, 3 vols	\$3	60
Carlyle's French Revolution, 2 vols		80
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles		4.0
Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols		28
Humes' Englard, 3 vols., gilt top	5	16
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols	2	70
Green's English People, 5 vols	3	00
Guizot's Civilization	1	4(
Library of Standard History (Green, Car-		
lyle, Creasy and Schiller)	2	40
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols	3	58
Schiller's Thirty Years' War	1	40
POETS AND POETRY.		
Burns, 3 vols	\$2	25
Milton, 2 vols		50

POETS AND POETRY.		
Burns, 3 vols	\$2	2!
Milton, 2 vols		50
Moore, 3 vols		21
Scott, 4 vols		61
Bryant's Poems		4
Longfellow's Poems		4
Shakespearian Quotations	1	50
Durfee's Poetical Concordance	2	00
Classic Poems		4
Any of the English Poets, 12mo, size, fine		
cloth, gilt edges, ornamented	1	6
Any volume of Dickens, Illustrated		8
GENERAL LITERATURE.		
Bacon and Locke	\$1	0
Any volume of George Eliot		
Don Quixote		

1	GENERAL LITERATURE.		
1	Bacon and Locke	\$1	04
1	Any volume of George Eliot	1	60
3	Don Onixote	1	55
	Bacon's Essays	1	25
1	Poe's Prose Tales	1	90
1	Curious Myths of the Middle Ages	1	30
1	Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful	1	50
	De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium-		
1	Eater	1	25
1	Martinean's Biographical Sketches	1	70
1	Hamerton's Intellectual Life	1	50
1	Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales	1	40
1	Lamb's Essays of Elfa	1	40
1	Vicar of Wakefield	1	50
	George Eliot's Works, 6 vols	5	90
1	Longfellow's Prose Works	1	60
1	Stuart Mill on Liberty	1	25
1	Milton's Prose Works	1	50
	Emerson's Essays	1	40
	Goethe's Wilhelm Meister	1	45
1	Highways of Literature	1	25
1	The Choice of Books	1	25
1	Ill. Boy Life in U.S. Navy	1	90
1	Farming for Boys	1	65
1	History American People	1	90
	Paul and Virginia	1	55
	Roget's Thesauros	2	20
	Wonders Insect Life	1	65
	Wonder Science Stories	1	90
1	Samuel Smiles' Self-Help	1	40
j	Book-Lover's Rosary		30
1	Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols	2	70
	Thackeray's Vanity Fair	1	70
	Popular Quotations	1	85
1	History and Mystery of Common Things	1	50
	Library of Wonders and Curiosities	2	20
1	Maurice Thompson's By Ways and Bird Notes	1	70
1	Cecil's Natural History	i	
	Macaulay's Frederick the Great	1	20
	Lossing's Eminent Americans	i	
j	Lossing's Eminent Americans		
	Sketches	1	40
			-
	RELIGIOUS BOOKS.		
	Bunvan's Pilorim's Progress	\$7	40

	s Progress\$ triarchs and Prophets
Cyclopedia of Emis	nent Christians
Smith's Bible Dicti	onary.
Yox's Book of Mart	of All Religions
	k and Anecdotes
Rawlinson's Ancies	at Religion
Farrar's Early Day	and Babylon
Farrar's Seekers A	fter God

### TOD THE OUR DOES

	FUR	!HE	CHII	.UKEN.			
Arabian !	Nights'	Enterta	inment	8	2	1	4
Robinson	Crusoe			*******		1	4
The Book	of Fat	les				1	4
Child's H	listory	of Franc	00			1	*
Child's H						1	
Grace Gr						1	
Grace Gr						1	
Grace Gr						1	
Grace Gr						1	1
Parton's						2	
Child's H						1	
Gulliver						1	9
Any volu	me of ]	Rollo Bo	oks			1	1
Grimm's						1	
Young P						1	
Young P	eople's l	Life of I	incoln.			1	
Young P	ernle's.	Life of	Washin	gton		1	
Angtin's	Lite of	Grant.				1	

### TO SECURE A BOOK FREE.

Whoever sends his own subscription (whether or not a renewal) and that of another subscriber (new or old) and \$2.25, will receive free any one book of the following that the sender may select:

Guizot's Civilization. Smith's Bible Dictionary The Book of Fables. Robinson Crusoe. The Choice of Books. Milton's Prose Works. Mill on Liberty. Lamb's Essays on Elia. Gulliver and Munchausen Popular Quotations. Vicar of Wakefield. Fox's Book of Martyrs. Famous Biography. Hood's Oliver Cromwell. Bacon's Essays. American Humorists. Bacon and Looke. Widow Bedott Papers. Smucker's History of All Religious.

Child's History of France. Child's History of Germany. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Irving's Rip Van Winkle. Samuel Smiles' Self-Help. Looke on the Understanding. Hawthorne'e Twice-Told Tales. Hamerton's The Intellectual Life. Dickens' Cricket on the Hearth. Confessions of an Opium Eater. Shakespearian Quotations. History and Mystery of Common Things. Life of Chinese Gordon.

### SPECIAL OFFERS.

THE CAXTON EDITION OF IRVING'S WORKS, 6 vols., will be sent with The Globe one year for \$5; or will be given Free for sixteen subscribers and \$16. CHAMBERS' ENGLISH LITERATURE, 4 vols., will be sent with The Globs one year for \$3; or will be given Free for eight subscribers

and \$8. e given Free for nine subscribers and \$9. HANS ANDERSEN'S POPULAR STORIES, 4

vols., will be sent with The Globe one year for \$2.25; or will be given Free for five subscribers and \$5.

DORE'S ENGRAVINGS FOR THE BIBLE, which are sold elsewhere at from \$6 to \$10, will be sent with The Globe one year for \$2.75; or will be given Free for seven subscribers and \$7. LOST, same size as above, will be sent with The Globe one year for \$2.75; or will be given Free

for seven subscribers and \$7. COOPER'S LEATHER STOCKING TALES AND THE SPY, 6 vols. in 3, will be sent with The Globe one year for \$3.50; or will be given

Free for ten subscribers and \$10.

REDPATH'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES will be sent with The

Globe for one year \$3; or will be given Free for

six subscribers and \$6. WEBSTER'S ILLUSTRATED DIOTIONARY, 620 pages, will be sent with The Globe one year or will be given Pree for eight subscrib-

ers and \$8. ROBINSON CRUSOE, an edition de luxe, printed on exquisite paper, with aixteen illustrations by Thomas Stothard, R. A., with an introduction by Austin Dobson, will be sent with The Globe one

AGENTS will be allowed their Regu-

### MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS. No publication will be sent for less time than

one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription to THE WEERLY GLOBE.

1		: 2	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN	
	Arthur's Home Magazine	32.00	82.60	
	Art Interchange Magazine	3.00	3.55	
	American Poultry Journal	1 05	1.80	
	Atlantic Monthly	4.00	4.25	
	American Garden	1.00	3.30	
	American Naturalist	4.00	4.45	
	American Agriculturist	3.00	3.30	
	Art Amateur	4.00	4.10	
	Army & Navy Journal (only new subs.)	6.00	6.15	
ļ	American Poultry Yard British Quarterly Review	2.50	2.30 3.30	
Ì	Blackwood's Magazine	3.00	3.75	
l	Brainerd's Musical World	1.50	2.05	
l	Beadle's Saturday Journal	3.00	2.35	
I	Boys of New York	2.50	3.10	
ļ	Bee-keeper's Magazine	1.50	2.25	
l	Babyland	1.00 50	1.35	
l	Roston Pilot	2.65	3.15	
l	Boston Medical Journal Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.	5.00	5.10	
l	Christian Leader	2.50	3.15	
l	Century Magazine		4.55	B
l	Cottage Hearth	1.50	2.50	
l	Country Gentleman	2.50	3.05	
Į	Cricket on the Hearth, with premium.	1.00	1.45	
ļ	Chicago Advance	2.00	2.55 3.70	
l	Christian Herald	1.50	2.05	
l	Courier-Journal (Weekly)	1.50	2.30	
I	Demorest's Magazine, without prem Donahoe's Magazine	2.00	2.55	
I	Domestic Monthly, with premiums	1.50	2.05	
l	Domestic Monthly, with premiums Detroit Free Press (Weekly)		2.00	
1	Engineering and Mining Journal Eelectic Magazine	5.00	4.10 5.10	
ł	Edinburgh Review	2.50	3.30	
ļ	Floral Cabinet	1.25	1.95	
Ì	Folio (Musical)	2.50	2.15	
l	Frank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly)	4.00	4.35	
	" Chimney Corner (W'y)	400	4.35	
	" Sunday Magazine (M'y) " Popular Monthly	3:00	3.10	
	" Pleasant Hours (M'y).	1.75	2.50	
	" Firestde at Home	1.00	1.45	
	Forest and StreamGermantown Telegraph	2.00	2.30	
	Green's Fruit Recorder		1.40	
	Gardner's Monthly.	2.10	2.40	
	Good Words	2.75	2.55	
	Golden Armsy	2.00	2.65	
	Golden Days (for young people)	3.00	3.30	
Į	Home Circle	2.00	2.20	
	Harper's Weekly	4.00	4.25	
l	Harper's Bazar		4.25	
Ì	Harper's Young People	2.00	2.65	
1	Home and Farm	50	1.45	
ļ	Household	1.00	1.80	
I	Housekeeper	2.00	2.55	
l	Indiana Farmer	2.00	2.55	
1	Independent	3.00	5.10	
1	International Review		2.60	
1	Journal of Microscopy	1.00	1.75	
1	Journal of Chemistry	1.00	2.25	
1	Leisure Hours, with premium	.3.00	3.30	
1	London Lancet	5.00	5.05	
	London Edir, hurch Berdew	4.00	4.20	
	London Quarterly Review	2.50	3.30	
1	Methodist	2.20	2.75	
1	Magazine American History Mining Record	5.00	5.10	
	Mother's Magazine		2.00	
	North American Review	5.00	5.10	
1	N. Y. Medical Journal N. Y. Fashion Bazar	3.00	5.15	
	Nursery.	1.50	2.20	
1	N. Y. Weekly	3.00	3.60	
	Our Little Men and Women	4.00	1.80	
	Ohio Farmer	2.00	2.05	
	Puck (the best comic weekly)	5.00	2.60	
	Phrenological Journal, without prem.	2.00	2.55	
	Pansy	1.00	1.80	
	Phrenological Journal with prem Prince'on Review	2.25	2.80	
	Prairie Farmer	2.00	2.50	
	Peterson's Lady's Magazine	2.00	2.55	
	Produce Exchange Bulletin		3.10	
1	Philadelphia Medical Times	4.00	4.10	
1	Practical Farmer		2.40	
	Rideout's Magazine		2.80	
	Saturday Evening Post	2.00	2.55	
	Scientific American		7.00	
	" (with supplement). Sunday School Times		2.55	
	Sunny South	2.50	3.00	
	St. Nicholas	3.00	3.45	

 Saturday Night (Weekly).story).
 3.00
 3.30

 San Francisco Chroniele (Weekly).
 2.00
 2.55

 Spirit of the Times.
 5.00
 ..65

 The Republic (Irlsh-Amer., Boston).
 2.50
 3.00

 Texas Sittings.
 2.00
 2.50

 The Critic.
 2.00
 2.60

 Turf, Field and Farm.
 5.00
 5.00

 Vick's Floral Magazine.
 1.25
 1.95

 Westminster Review.
 2.50
 3.30

 Wide Awako.
 3.00
 3.45

 Waverley Magazine.
 5.00
 5.00

 Watchman.
 3.00
 3.29

 Western Stock Journal.
 1.00
 1.85

 We capute teen more than one magazine to

 Watchman 3.00 3.20
Western Stock Journal 1.00 1.85
We cannot send more than one magazine to
o address. Orders covering more than one
magazine to one address will be returned. Always state with what issue you wish your

THE WEEKLY CLOBE,

### BOSTON, MASS. GIVEN AWAY.

A Magnificent Steel Engraving, HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW IN HIS LIBRARY!

BY SAMUEL HOLLYER, The American Artist-Engraver of the Celebrated Finden Collection of Fine Arts, Etc., Etc.

The central figure is that of the Great Poet He is seated on the right of a circular table, which is strewn with his books and writing materials. The artisan is in his workshop. To the extreme left stands the carved book-case, containing all the poet's own works, in their original manuscript, flanked by those of Irving, Milton, Shakesscript, flanked by those of Irving, Milton, Shakespeare, Scott, Byron and innumerable others. Hanging on the wall is a portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, his classmate at Bowdoin. The Sage of Concord, Ralph Waldo Emerson, also adorns the wall. The chair was presented to him-by the school children of Cambridge, and is made from the Spreading Chestnut which stood before the Old Blacksmith Shop. The room itself has much of historic interest in it; aside from being the workshop of our immortal poet, it was the room in which General George Washington made his headquarters directly after the buttle of Bunker Hill, and in which he received his military visitors and staff officers, and from which he issued ors and staff officers, and from which he issued his orders.

This choice work of art retails, in GIBEONS' HISTORY OF ROME, 6 vols., will the circular of its publishers, at e sent with The Globe one year for \$3.25; or will \$7.50 each. It is 24x32 inches in size, is printed from an engraved steel plate upon fine paper, and will adorn and beautify any room where it is hung.

Our Wonderfully Low Price. For \$1.50 we will send THE WERKLE GLOBE one year, together with the engraving. Or we will send the en-DORE'S ENGRAVINGS FOR PARADISE graving FREE to any person sending 3 yearly subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE and \$3.00.

> Remember that this is no chromo or cheap engraving, but that it is a Superb Steel Plate Engraving, costing, at the publishers' price, \$7.50. The engraving is delivered free of any mail charges. Address,

THE WEEKLY GLOBE MOSTON MASS.

ter-general. Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left to the same-cate

First, there are the twenty-eight repre

England's Position Today.

ream or theory, but as a matter of practice and life—that the best and surest foundation we can have to build on is a foundation fforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that is that by the decrees of the Almighty, far more han by any other method, we may be entitled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the impore.

empire.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amidst a burst of cheers which lasted many mintes, having spoken from 4.35 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

(Detroit Free Press.) The following is the inscription on a Mor mon tombstone in Salt Lake City! In memory of George Albert Smith, born otsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, Jun 6, 1817. Died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Septen

26, 1817. Died ber 18, 1875.

Who Shall Compose It.

## HOWARD'S LETTER

The Broadway Railway Scheme.

The Wholesale Charges of Corruption.

The Cars Benefit the Great Thoroughfare.

Interesting Chat on the Charges of Bribery.

Many Points of General and Special

New York, April 10.—That a system which served 100,000,000 of people every year should be the topic of conversation a subject of universal interest, goes without saying. New York's local railways, elevated and surface, carry more than 100, 000,000 of people yearly, up town, down

about 1850, since which time, like the children of the earth, they have multiplied and prospered. New York has been for forty years our chief thoroughfare, a sort of backbone from which radiate ribs of commerce, traffic, procedure, domesticity. That surface lines longitudinally should run from end to end of this great city on streets of minor importance, leaving the great human tide that ebbs and floods the light of the present day, seem a marvellous absurdity, yet such was the case. the hide-bound prejudice, the short-sighted selfishness of the late Alexander T. Stewart, his cohorts, his toadies, his employes. Now that New York has a Broadway railroad, no inducement could prevail with our citizens to relinquish it.

Of Course it is Worth Money.

Naturally enough, its possession was long coveted, and many, myriad indeed, have been the schemes born in ingenious minds and outworked until they came with full force against a fatal objection, until finally the aldermanic board, sitting regnant in power and pregnant with good will, de-livered itself of this great boon, laying it tenderly in the waiting arms of Jacob Sharp and his coherents. In the twinkling of an eye the road was built, and Jacob drove. down town in a University-place car, pre-

decked with flags, garlanded with flowers.

The Broadway road proper extends from the Battery to Fourteenth street only, but Broadway continues up to the hither edge Broadway continues up to the hither edge of Central Park. So far as the city is concerned and the people, Sharp was the man of all men to have it, because he controlled the Seventh Avenue road, which runs from Fourteenth street along Broadway to the park, so that by the marrying of these two roads the possibility of a single, in fact the fact of a single, fare was secured from the Extrava to the roads.

aven only knows. The fact is that during the past sixty days atmosphere which hangs about and per-

well, in the instead of greath publication of corruptors, until the shield mind is sharpened to a point of transchility that is difficult to converse to a point of transchility that is difficult to converse to a point of transchility that is difficult to converse to a point of transchility that is difficult to converse to a point of transchility that is difficult and claims of the present and in which is massionary cook. Anything proved yet?

Oh, no; but that isn't what I am talking about.

Of course nothing is proved, but that any the provided that there is a provide the transchility of the present, and in which this poor, unhappy town is for the present, and in which it must continue to in which this poor, unhappy town is for the present, and in which it must continue to the present, and in which it must continue to the present, and in which it must continue to the present, and in which it must continue to the present, and in which it must continue to the present, and in which it must continue to the present and then, as is the case upon a well-and track over which thunders that magnificent exponent of minpotence itself-aniset exponent of On, no, but that isn't what I am talking about.

Of course nothing is proved, but that doesn't go.

I am speaking about the air, I am talking about the atmosphere, I am endeavoring to photograph the official, social, legal condition in which this poor, unhappy town is for the present, and in which it must continue until some great steamer is wrecked with amazing loss of life, until some all-devouring coflagration destroys property and gives the reporters opportunity to write about "another holocaust," until some frightful calamity turns public attention for a moment, and then, as is the case upon a well-laid track over which thunders that magnificent exponent of omnipotence itself—a lirst-class locomotive under full headway—a switch is turned, and off she goes on a lotally different line, but with just as much potency, with just as much determination to overpome every obstacle and reach its goal.

During the riots of 1863 I was standing, then city editor of the New York Times, on the corner of Fifty-third street and Third avenue, watching the flames lick story after story of the office and house occupied by Provost Marshal Captain Jenkins.

I stood across the street with a few men, while below me on the other side of the block were thousands and thousands of, as Bishop Hughes said, "men whom some call rioters." While standing there, a little old man came down Third avenue followed by half a dozen young fellows. They taunted and jeered and pushed him. With the natural impulse of youth I stepped between them, and, giving the old man the protection of my barrier, said, half in earnest and half playfully, "Come boys, let the old man alone and turned upon me.

In a twinkling my face was cut open, my watch and chan, my week's salary and my watch and chan, my week's salary and my

were given bonds, though the majority were given money. That Mr. Sharpe's company did issue between two and three million dollars' worth of bonds is a recorded fact. What they did with those bonds is now the subject of investigation. They claim that they distributed the bonds among the men who built the road, who equipped the road, who withdrew their lines of stages, and to bankers, who sold them to innocent holders here, there, and everywhere; but it is asserted, although never yet proved, that the bonds having been exchanged for literal cash or greenbacks, which for the nonce we will suppose is the same thing as cash, in sums varying from \$20.000 to \$40,000, were given to the aldermen severally for their votes on a specific morning when the franchise was awarded to Sharpe and his friends.

If Twenty Aldermen Averaged twenty thousand dollars each there would be accounted for \$400,000 only, a sum so insignificant in comparison with the two or three millions raised as to be utterly unsatisfactory as an explanation.

It must be confessed that appearances

It must be confessed that appearances are decidedly against the aldermen.
Why so?
Because they ran away?
Well, no, I can't say that.
I don't know that I blame a man for putting himself beyond the limits of this city and county in the present temper of the public mind, when even the paid officials lose their heads in their eagerness to satisfy the houndings of the press.

weekly press, and caricatures daily adorn the columns of the regular press. He is summoned to appear before a Senate investigating committee, where, with the license always taken by lawyers, Mr. Coukling holds him up to public ridicule, cracking lokes over his annoyed head, punching him his most sensitive points literally asking lovers fence, and skirmish with this questions.

I Assume the Man to be Honest in the first place. Does he care to give to year, that year, or the other year? How much money his wife had when he married her? What jewelry she owned? What diamonds he has given her? Where he got them and what he paid for them?

The line of inquiry has been impertinent and irrelevant so far as honest men are con-

erned. If Mr. Conkling or Mr. Anybody else acting as counsel for the investigating committee has reason to believe that an alderman has been bribed, and that certain jewelry has been given his wife or certain real

This honest man says to himself, "Good Lord, is there any privacy to my home? Is there any right whatever that these gentlemen intend to respect? I will wait until this storm blows over. I may be a stardy oak, but I don't care to wrestle with the storm of public indignation," so off he goes. Instantly the papers assume that he has run away. That he is a thief, a bribe-taker and a scoundrel.

a scoundrel.

It seems to me they have been sowing the seed for a cheerful harvest of libel suits when this matter is ended. However, the prosecution has, with marvellous alacrity, told everything it could think of to the reporters the moment a man is suspected. They tell that he has been arrested, and he has the opportunity of running away if he wants to.

The Moment He is Caged

it is known from one end of the country to the other. Ball, which under ordinary cirmanded as matter of course, and judges run races with district attorneys to see who can say the most severely honest words and indulge in the most felicitous phrase indi-cative of their appreciation of the bold bad men whom they hope sometime, when they get the evidence, to convict of taking a

Now, mind you, I am looking at this thing rom the horizon of an utterly unprejudiced, disinterested observer. I don't care the urn of my hand how the Broadway road was put there, so long as it is allowed to stay there. I don't care who runs it so long as it is permitted to run. All I ask, and all the city of New York ought to ask, is that the Broadway railway should be undis-

Why? Why? Well, in the first vlace, it is of great pub-Its cars up-town and down-town go packed

## HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech Given to Parliament.

The Aged Statesman Makes the "Greatest Effort of His Life."

Necessity for Irish Lawmakers to Issue Irish Laws.

The eventful day, which may in future years become a chronological landmark, as indicating a sharp turn in a nation's history, for Ireland, was Thursday last. Then Mr. Gladstone began, before an assemblage which crowded the British House of Comnons, to formulate a scheme of home rule, which he hoped to be the crowning and Ireland and England. THE GLOBE'S special London correspondent tells the story.

At 4.30 p. m. Mr. Gladstone entered the House. His entrance was the signal for prolonged cheering, in which the ringing yell of the Irish contingent was loudest

quarters with it. (Cheers.) We should get at the root of it and take means, not merely for the wants of today or tomorrow, but look into the distant future. We have ar-

again. The time is come when in duty

lecisive resolution on this matter.

Our intention is to propose to the House of Commons that which, if happily accepted, will liberate Parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and that which will restore legislation to its natural ancient.

After reviewing the conditions of crime had proved no cure. Serious disaffection continued to prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships he believed the people of those countries would resort to similar means as did the Irish to ventilate their grievance. (Cheers from the Parnellites.) Coercion was admitted to be a failure. For the past fifty-three years there had been only two wholly free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an autocratic government, must fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to them with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. (Loud cheers from the Irish members.)

character. (Loud cheers from the Irish members.)

Ireland, though represented numerically equal with England and Scotland, had not the same position. England made her own laws, and Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectual as if she had six times the present representation. The consequence was that the main spring of the law of both England and Scotland was felt to be English and Scotch. The main spring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people to be Irish. He deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of law which he had described conduced to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide empire.

What His Problem Is.

The standard and state the state of the stat

a law for the establishment of any particular religion. (Cheers.)

As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland to be separated from England. The Irish parliament will have nothing to do with coining or legal tender. The subject of post office will be left to the judgment of Parliament, though the government was inclined to the view that it would be more convenient to leave post office matters in the hands of the postmater-general. Quarantine and one or two

Is It the Ghost of a Monkey Shot sentative peers who cannot continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people leave this House. They will have the option of sitting as a portion of the first

Or a Fairy Tale Invented to Puzzle the Courts?

option of sitting as a portion of the first body in the Irish parliament, with the rower of sitting for life. Some people think that option is not likely to be largely used, but I am not of that number. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!")

I propose that with the twenty-eight peers now in the House of Lords there shall sit seventy-five representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency will be composed of occupiers of land of the value of £25eand upwards, and the representatives will be elected for ten years. The property qualification of representatives will be £200 annual value, or a capital value of for divorce will be made in this city on Monday on the most remarkable grounds of every good quality known in human the civil service would be also Irish in its divorce is as follows. Prominent lawyers meeting for imperial purposes would be as the most remarkable documents ever presented in the most remarkable documents of the most remarkable documents.

pier. Referring again to the immediate principle of home rule, he said:

At times I have doubted whether this necessity has been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could have been entertained before the last general election they cannot now be entertained. The principle I have laid down I am laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection and to the immense advantage of the country, Parliament has not only altered, but has revolutionized our methods of government. When I held office at the colonial office fifty years ago the colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the home government was always in conflict with these countries which had legislative assemblies. They had continual shocks then, but all that has been changed. The British Parliament has tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said, "We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws."

A Child's Awful Death My little babe was just able to toddle, and on tine days played about the deck with my-

We arrived at New York on April 19, and my husband instituted a suit for damages against the captain, but for some reason or other the case never came to trial. We went to live in Brooklyn, and my husband obtained employment in New York as porter in a book publishing house, somewhere on Courtlandt street. We graved over the loss of our babe for five years, and the gracef was somewhat softened in 1877 when another one came to take its place,

Section in the control of the contro the founders of Topsheid, Essex county, Manuel Names of His Wives.

Bethsheba M. Smith, Sarah A. Smith, Hannah M. Smith and Susan E. Smith.

NAMES OF HIS CHILDREN.

Born. Zūphā S. Smith, Susan E. Smith

NAMES OF HIS CHILDREN.

Born.

George A. July 7, 1842

Mary A. February 11, 1852

Behlsheba W. August 14, 1844

Sarah M. July 1, 1850

Zliphā A. April 21, 1846

Ciarissa W. April 21, 1846

Mary A. March 21, 1846

Eunice A. March 21, 1846

Eunice A. March 21, 1846

John A. April 21, 1846

John A. April 21, 1846

John March 21, 1846

John March 21, 1846

John H. September 18, 1843

Grace L. March 21, 1846

Charies W. January 16, 1849

Susan E. September 18, 1843

Grace L. May 11, 1865

Charies W. January 16, 1849

Susan E. September 18, 1843

Susan E. April 24, 1847

He was baptized a member of the Church of Jeans Christ of Latter Day Saints; was ordained a member of the seventies March 1, 1835; a high pricest June 28, 1838; one of the twelve apostics April 28, 1839; appointed first councilor to Brigham Young October 7, 1868, and trustee in trust for the church April 5, 1873; he was cousin to the Prophet Joseph Smith; his personal attendant at Zion's camp, possessing his unbounded confidence and love until the prophet's death. He planted the first potato in Sait Luke valley; was member of the Senate of the provisional State of Deseret; was commissioned colonel of cavalry in the Mormon army November 25, 1851; was elected historian to the Mormon Church in 1854; he was appointed aide-de-camp to the lieutenant-general of Nauvoo (Mormon Army) Legion, April, 1866.

It will be observed that of the twenty childere whose names appear on the tombstone, there is a difference of twenty-nine years

5. September 13 and September 14 in the year 1877. On the last three occasions Mrs. Bates and her mother, Mary Watkins, were witnesses. They had promised us not to reveal what had happened to any one until we gave them permission. There were no further visitations until January of the year following, when we removed to Philadelphia. On the night of January 12 the awful visitations began again and continued at intervals for five years, when I became so broken down in health that I was forced to leave my husband and go to Atlantic City, where I obtained a position as assistant house-keeper in the Ruff cottage. My husband and myself had discovered that so long as we were separated we were not visited by the thing—as we got to call it. I remained away from him until September, 1884, and had concluded that the spirit, or whateverit was, would no longer trouble us, but no sooner had I returned to his bed and board than we were again harrassed by the uncanny visitant. From then until the present time my life has been one of continual foar and bodily and mental torture, and we have agreed that the only way to rid ourselves of this presence is to separate forever. I love my husband and I am sure he loves the supper table—they could not go very far—and then proceeded to enjoy the tempting fare before him, roast beef, pudding, several kinds of pie, and oysters that had been three of the processions.

### SPEARING A HONDURAS TIGER.

the slender creature's naturches, bringing it down as easily as a cat crushes a mouse. It closed its jaws on the deer's velvet throat and for fully five minutes lay on its victim, making no motion that we could see.

"So, senor," Francisco whispered, "elle tigre negro is much better game than deer. We will kill him. Deer skins are worth only one real each; but the government gives us eight reals for a tiger's ears, and we can sell the skin for as much more. Yes, we will kill him."

eral kinds of pie, and oysters that had been escalloped as if for the Wnite House. It was only two days from Thanksgiving, and this aughter Sallie, who kept his house, that she might put on the table "any crumbs left he might put on the table any crombselver." He might not be superintendent of the railroad, but he was superintendent in his own house, and there he ran all trains, domestic and otherwise, or thought be did. Occupying as a kind of throne a dag-bottomed arm-chair planted before the upper table, he loved at the close of each lay to discuss its events, making little selfspecial, and if anything displeased him h would let off a series of grumbles an growls like the guns of a battery slowl

oing off.
"Sallie, it's a master night."
"So I see, father."
"It's turning to rain, this snow is," and ere the station agent warmed up a cold abject with a hot cut of tea. "Much as ver any coasters could get into harbor, and

owest round. "Why, I began shovelling owest round. "Why, I began shovelling orayel into a dirt train for \$8 a month and board, and today I received my \$65 for last

Alem: Said Notation with the ladder all the way from the \$65 round to the mean little \$8 one. "Afeared, Sallie, I couldn't afford it. And your old one is quite pretty. I was sayin' that in meetin' time only last Sunday. You know, Sallie, we don't want to cultivate a love for finery do and what do they

you have a good idea you can't find the paper to write it down: if you do write it you won't find a publisher; if you do find one he won't praise you; if your music eventually is published nobody will buy it; it somebody does buy it he won't know how te play it; and if he does play it he won't like it."

### A TERRIBLE TEN MINUTES.

BY A. STEELE MANDREI [Copyrighted 1886 by S. S. McClure,

The experience I am about to relate hap-

ened some years ago, and at a time when I vas too young to ponder or worry over mat ters very long. Now I shudder as I write as the scene comes vividly before me.

and, like all boys of my age who have been

ent on indulging in the dangerous

I had acquired unusual agility and could jump on trains the very speed

of which would frighten boys older than myself. I would run along for a distance

of eight or ten feet, grasp the handle with my right hand and vault on to the step the ould a mouse-hole.
"Sallie, ain't it ridiculous?"
"Not a new bunnit, I hope," thought allie.
"Ain'tit?"
"What, father?"
"What, father?"
"What, father?"
"Why, that thing they stuck on the hats of station agents today. All up and down he road we had to stick on a crown, a little mis able crown. brass really, but slicked up and made to look like gold. It is a cheat to start with, and then in sperrit it is not democratic, but aristocratic, monarchical

## The Weekly Globe

## 14 MONTHS. ONLY SI!

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

FORM A CLUB!

SIX COPIES 14 MONTHS FOR ONLY \$5.00

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES

FORM A CLUB.

WILL EVERY SUBSCRIBER

Every Subscriber is an Agent

THE GLOBE.

If Every Present Subscriber Will Send

ONLY 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER The WEEKLY GLOBE Will Soon Have 100,000

SUBSCRIBERS.

PUSH THE GLOBE In Your Neighborhood.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

FORM A CLUB.

ALDEN'S WONDER BOOKS.

Every month THE GLOBE will offer raluable and inexpensive book premium. "Guizot's History of France" was offered last month, and, although now withdrawn. week "Alden's Wonder Books" are combined with THE GLOBE. Read the list carefully, and you will discover that several books you have wished for and need are sold for a song. For \$1.25 THE GLORE WILL Wonder Books will be given you free. If subscriber and \$1, you may select fifty cents' worth of Wonder Books, and they will be given you as a present.

### RABBI SCHINDLER'S LECTURES.

No literary papers in THE GLOBE for so many inquiries as those of Rabbi Schindler on MODERN JUDAISM AND ITS BELIEFS The novelty and importance, with the independence and liberalism of his views, seem to have impressed the value of his thought very quickly upon readers.

We are able to announce that ten of these lectures under the title "MESSIANIC EXPEC-TATIONS," and seven on "MODERN JUDA-\$2 00; OR. WE WILL SEND "SCHINDLER'S LECTURES," POST-PAID, WITHOUT THE GLOBE, FOR \$1 25. This offer is good for only sixty days.

### CLUB AGENTS AND RENEWALS.

It is the rule of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to revise its mailing list once every month to discover what subscribers are in arrears. Every name whose term of subscription has then expired, according to the printed a number of papers have been stopped for these reasons. We believe that all our former subscribers will renew if the friends

subscriptions. This will be a favor, both to tion bill will give the South in eight years. British prime minister, with an apparently Mr. Barker and to THE GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS.

In the next issue there will be a number f answers by the editor of the Medical Department to those who have written for his rofessional treatment. The department will appear every week, and it is hoped that subscribers will freely consult it for advice how to preserve or to gain health.

### A NEW NOVEL

scription has nearly expired, renew it at prevail in the possession of wealth. once, and do not miss a single instalment of

### A GREAT CENTURY.

What a century this will be for the That fifteen years may see the abolition of terprising people to its citizenship every the history of Ireland, as Washington the British House of Lords, the establish- year. There are 10,000,000 of people in does in ours, as the Father of his country. ment of a British federal republic, the over- this country today who might have been throw of absolutism in Russia and Ger- loyal citizens of the British empire if only many, and some radical legislation it had occurred to Sir Robert Peel to conin this, as well as in European councede to O'Connell what Gladstone is tries, in the direction of limiting cor- now conceding to PARNELL. This country porate greed, restricting the growth of has profited immensely by the blind folly violent conflicts between capital and labor, land. It is certain that when Ireland is takes to any plan looking to the advanceby providing for a fairer division of their ruled by Irishmen their prosperity will re- ment of his interests as a matter of course.

### NATIONAL EDUCATION BILL.

state concisely the reasons which, in my failure, however disappointing to Ireland judgment, ought to secure the passage of and disastrous to England, would be profit have voted almost unanimously against the bill for temporary national aid to com- able to the United States. The sentiments every attempt to pass laws intended to semon schools. They are as follows:

dispensable to their happiness and to the ion, and that is why Mr. GLADSTONE has existence of the Republic. Ignorance in the best wishes of this country in his cour-Alabama or Oregon is as dangerous to the ageous effort to make Ireland free, prosperwhole country as in Massachusetts or Kan- ous and happy. sas. A fatal disease is as dangerous in one part of the body as in another.

2. The Southern States have one-third sixth of the money annually expended in who secured a share of the plunder. Southern States the illiterates are about 50 Justice. Not only was another alderman

admitted to have been made by the South- directly. ern States, since the census of 1880, to edu- The mills of the gods are not grinding led to marked improvement in some locali- beautifully. keeps pace with the increase of population. even for suspicion, much less arrests, and will be supplied until further notice. This The total expenditure of the country for use of legal machinery! schools is at least \$\$5,000,000, of which not In 1880 the total was \$77,000,000, and in Columbia, the Southern States have one- tion will be the first theme of discussion, tenth of the money and one-fifth of the It was more than a speech, it was action. school population. Their school plant is Every sentence was a deed, and when

sears have caused so wide an interest and Northern and Western States, which were people. derived from the national bounty-twice as | We are aware that Mr. GLADSTONE has as

be most intimately connected.

The real danger to the educated, free, ter whose coming will be close at hand. highly civilized and therefore highly paid No event favorable to freedom in this age labor of the whole North, is not from for- is at all comparable in importance with eign cheap production by cheap labor, this, unless it be the signature of the against which we can protect ourselves by Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham tariffs and anti-contract labor laws, but LINCOLN. The restoration of Hungarian from the cheap because ignorant labor of nationality, to which Mr. GLADSTONE the South, with which we must always have referred in his masterly speech,

proportion of taxation. Educating her peo- Ireland. ple would soon double her power to pay | When we remember that it is less than WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886 | ple would soon double her power to pay taxes, and thus the most thrifty, as well as ten years ago that the movement led by mechanic is no more "unnecessary and cation bill.

good to themselves. National taxation for romances of history. subscriber, subscribe at once; if your sub- from the alarming inequalities which now is bearing its first important fruit. The

### SENTIMENTAL BUT NOT SELFISH.

nonopolies, and securing society against of British statesmen in dealing with Irecrease. That means, for a time at any rate, the United States will lose a considerable REASONS FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE percentage of its present yearly gain in Dopulation at the expense of the British empire. THE SUNDAY GLOBE has requested me to Selfishly viewed, therefore, Mr. GLADSTONE'S of liberty and justice are, however, the cure justice to the working people 1. The general education of the people is controlling forces of American public opin-

### GOT THEM ON THE LIST.

The New York authorities seem to have the population of the whole country, and, succeeded in placing nearly all the Broadalthough taxing themselves more heavily way railway thieves on the list. It is a to vote the Democratic ticket just once in than the North in proportion to their remarkable sort of day now which does not order to qualify for the fodder-rack. Perability to pay taxes, they have only one- witness the arrest of one or more of those haps they will do it again if the post offices the whole country for schools. In six of the | Friday was rich in the triumphs of

well was furnished with quarters behind 3. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts the bars. Others will doubtless be nabbed

cate their children, and although Northern | very slowly this time. The brakes are off, | emigration and movements of capital have and the apparatus is working rapidly and ties, as in Florida, which is becoming a But how fortunate it is that boards of

Northern State, still the improvement in aldermen in other cities than New York schools, on the whole, hardly more than are all so pure that there is no necessity

the Southern States, \$12,500,000. Exclud- corner of the civilized world today his ing Maryland. Missouri and the District of scheme for the settlement of the Irish quespoor, so that school houses and furnishing the speaker sat down he had done and their teachers require very large himself what he once mistakenly extra expenditure in order that they may said JEFFERSON DAVIS had done-"created do the same work with the same amount of a nation." Ireland's day of deliverance has come, an Irish parliament in the near 4. The South is now expending, of her future is assured, and with it will come the own money raised by taxation-not from revival of liberty, the return of order, and school funds like those of many of the great the blessings of prosperity to the Irish

much as the education bill proposes to add yet only proposed the resurrection of Ireto it from year to year for eight years, and, land as a self-governing nation, and that whatever may have been formerly the the British Parliament has not yet ratified case, the people are now aroused and guard the proposition. Nevertheless, come the school money quite as jealously as in what will, and whether the proposi any of the Northern States. If they pru- tion be adopted or rejected by this dently and honestly apply their own, what Parliament, Ireland's emancipation danger if we add a trifle to it to be ex- from English rule, save only for Imperial pended for the same purpose, under the purposes, is as good as accomplished. It same local supervision, and subject to strict has been well said that "revolutions never review by national authority yearly before move backwards," and no man who heeds another instalment is paid? The expendithe uniform teaching of history believes ture will be made with perfect safety, and that a great piece of progress once soleven if half of it were wasted it would be emnly proclaimed by the leader of better than that nothing be done, and in a great party can ever be suc no case will a State receive more than she cessfully recalled. Parliament may expends of her own money.

5. New England participated in the buildGLADSTONE may be, for the moment, overing up of slavery and had her share of the thrown. But the word he has spoken canprofits. The fortunes of New England and not be unspoken; it will return in triumph, of the South always were and always will even if it be temporarily set aside; if not on his lips, then on the lips of another Minis-

the past will call upon them again. We allow the same commission to an agent of the commission of the commis were but 17,000,000 of people, most of which went for schools and did great good in those States which so applied it.

8. We shall for many years pay more of than the whole amount which the education bill will give the South in eight years.

Not one dollar in seven of the pensions

Not one dollar in seven of the pensions. partment to kindly introduce the paper to money to the North in pensions every year scheme are comparatively of small account. other checker players, and secure their than the whole amount which the educa- The grand fact of the situation is that a

goes to the South, while she pays her full the author of a bill giving home rule to from the city proper, have decided that for

9. National taxation, levied by tariffs within two years its aim was reduced by the work of the work o mainly on luxuries and upon liquors and garded as chimerical, and that Mr. tobacco, is far less burdensome than com- GLADSTONE himself, when last in of- ng. people do not largely consume and without to be astounding in the swiftness with which they can avoid taxation by doing success. It will stand as one of the Workman Powderly.

seed sown in blood and tears and scattered HENRY W. BLAIR. by the exiles all over the world, from full time to their positions. EMMETS' day down to this, is yielding its harvest at last. And a glorious American opinion has done much to bring harvest it is! GLADSTONE has redeemed even an official to shoot recklessly into a England to the point of granting home rule the errors of a lifetime, and written his crowd of citizens. Law must be sustained, to republish for a few cents every present historians of the next one to write to Ireland. This fact shows that, unlike name in imperishable characters among but not by first violating it in order to and past popular work in Europe. One of about! The emancipation of the serfs in empires and monarchies, a free republic is those of the liberators of mankind. And Russia, the abolition of slavery in America, capable of bestowing its sympathies with what shall be said of PARNELL? He has the establishment of universal suffrage in out stopping to weigh them against its succeeded. Give praise to GLADbigger still, of united Germany, the birth of the first stable republic in France, and, last but not least, the restoration of the litish question. The longer England makes last but not least, the restoration of the Irish question. The longer England makes reason and do justice, it is only because it over before sending any more despatches Irish Parliament, are a few of the themes | Ireland a poor country to live in, the United | PARNELL first taught GLADSTONE himself that will be at their disposal. And century | States will continue to attract about a quar- | the lesson. To PARNELL belongs the first No. 19 has still nearly fifteen years to run. ter of a million of its hardiest and most en- honors of this triumph. He will stand in

PINE TREE STATE CONVENTIONS. The Democratic State Convention of Maine will cut out a pattern for the Republican convention, which the latter will find difficulty in matching. The Democracy is naturally the ally of the laboring man, and ointly-earned profits. It is a great century vive, and her population proportionally inis the natural foe of labor and the friend of monopoly, and its straddles in this year's conventions, when it fears the laboring men, will be very interesting, especially in Maine, where, up to this time, the representatives of the party in the Legislature

### EDITORIAL POINTS.

It matters mighty little after all to the great and general public who gets the post offices of the country, so that the mail is regularly delivered. The Democratic party got along very well without them for twenty-four years, and will survive any amount of mugwump monkeying with them for the next thirty months. And there is this satisfaction about it-they had

Owing to the restrictions placed upon suffrage only about 14,000 votes were per cent of the population over 10 years of arrested, but the president of the road as thrown at the State election in Rhode Island. Massachusetts is chary enough, in all conscience, about taking her citizens into her confidence, but for all that she enroils, in proportion to population, about two voters for every one allowed to be placed on the lists in Rhode Island. The entire vote cast in Little Rhody on Wednesday by all parties is proportionally less than that usually thrown in an off year by the minority party alone in Massachusetts.

the public is of the same mind. He came into office fairly loaded with abuse. He was credited only with being a sharp political. ut not by very much equal to the duties he had undertaken. In the face of all this he has shown himself as competent, faithful, industrious, level-headed and trustworthy country sees this, and prejudiced political

enemies admit it.

The belle of Bath, Mont., wears a shoe fourteen inches long and has been tendered the captaincy of a base ball nine.

A colored woman at Athens, Ga., stopped a wedding because shoe had bought the groom's clothes with the expectation that she would be the bride.

"Hamlet" has been performed in London to a houseful of deaf mutes, pantomime and the conventional signs by hands and tingers being the mediums employed.

Diverse are so easy in San Francisco. achusetts type looks upon him as the only one man outside their list who desires to see the offices filled by competent men. When Independents fail to agree, it would seem to indicate that the President is on the right track.

Congressman Boutelle's bill to relieve from the charge of desertion those ap-pointed or enlisted into the navy and pear to the satisfaction of the secretary of until the expiration of his term of enlist-ment, or until May 1, 1865, or was prevented from completing his term of service by good and sufficient reasons, is a measure founded in equity and moral right, and should certainly become a law.

Senator MORRILL having been assured that there is nothing on the files affecting the moral or official record of certain classes of Republican officeholders, will now, of course, advise all members of his party remaining in office to retire. We have all along been told that the Republicans were perfectly willing to vacate as soon as they could do so with a clean bill of health.

ions what seems to the public to be something very like duplicity in dealing with millionnaire should recollect his experience in 1884, during the period immediately following the election. The people would not tolerate any manipulation of returns then; they would not tolerate anything which has the appearance of bad faith now.

The hair-pulling match between the friends of the rival candidates for the Ro.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886 Worcester as well as for Boston, Lowell. Cambridge and Fall River, an evening high the most noble, generous, and just motives Charles Stewart Parnell was inaugu harmful" than is the day school for the combine to demand the passage of the edu- rated; that the Nationalist party is the sons and daughters of the merchant. We growth of less than a decade; that until heartily concur with their opinion, and we opposition to the contrary notwithstand-

mon State taxation, and it does not fall fice, treated home rule as an imupon the people in proportion to numbers possible demand, and dealt with its the election at Fort Worth gives an idea of at all, but upon wealth and luxuries, not to leaders as criminal conspirators, the revo- what power this organization may exert if will sympathize with the order so long as it New Songs by Dave Brahamsay vices-things which the masses of the lution recorded yesterday must be admitted properly directed. A vast majority of voters people do not largely consume and without to be astounding in the swittness with continues to exhibit the disposition of which they are the better off and upon which it has moved on to its culminating honor and fairness exemplified in Master

> Editor PULITZER of the New York World. But there are mighty few few who, like Mr.

The Department of State will probably

Boston will never be forgiven for its intelectual and moral superiority over other cities. Our contemporaries in these unfortunate places are once more exhibiting their chagrin by maligning that marked

exemplar of Boston's high character-the baked bean.

chamber as a nucleus.

dogs" the past few days. "Who's there?" Washington Territory."

### "Can't come in. Ta, ta,"

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.] "Stonewall Jackson's war-horse died yester - Daily paper, March 19.

DEAD AGAIN.

In April, eighteen sixty-nine, When all the skys were dull and gray, And the sad sun refused to shine Our hearts were heavy as the day; And with the mourning winds we sighed, The day that Stonewall's charger died.

But summer came with sunny hours, And sang the birds our hearts to cheer, When sorrow blighted all the flowers
And draped with gloom a hemisphere;
Scarce on our cheeks the tears were dried When once more Jackson's war-horse died.

But autumn came with fruits and wines, And laughter sweetened all our care, And golden fields and blushing vines Made glad the land, the sky, the air; Thanksgiving anthems rose—and then Old Stonewall's war-horse died again.

Then winter crowned the closing year With drifting snows and sweeping blast, And manly sport and Christmas cheer, And fireside joys too sweet to last— When, 'mid December's bleakest roar, Old Jackson's charger died once more.

And now again the springtime wakes. With kiss of flowers in the air.

And murmuring brooks and laughing lakes, And dimpling meadows everywhere And right on deck that "hoss" is here

### To die all through another year. VARIOUS ITEMS.

A Nebraska Shylock took a chattel mort-A check presented at the Catskill Na-tional Bank called for the payment of

Aity-ate" dollars.
William Hutto of Georgia had four wives He sold one for a bucketful of peas and another for some shucks.

A Camden lawyer charged his client \$115 to cross the river to Philadelphia and draw \$300 out of the bank for her.

The belle of Bath, Mont, wears a shoe

Divorces are so easy in San Francisco that in a recent case it was thought necessary to plead only that the husband "dyed his hair with offensive and bad-odored compounds."

A revolver in a glass case, surrounded by pictures of beasts and surmounted by the motto, "Pay or pray," aids a Nebraska photographer in conducting his business on a cash basis.

Minneapolis, Minn., is to have a twelvestory betal, with the dingraroun in the

story hotel, with the dining room in the tenth story, the kitchen in the eleventh, and the laundry and servants quarters in

and the laundry and servants quarters in the twelfth.

A congress of skat-players ("skat" is a game of cards which has supplanted all other scientific card games in Germany) will be held at Altenburg from August 14 to August 18.

The finest screws used in watches, it is said, have 250 threads to the inch, but screws with 500 threads to the inch can be cut. It takes 144,000 watch screws to watch a panel.

weigh a pound. weigh a pound.

A man who tattooed some children in Allegheny, Penn., has been sent to prison by the Humane Society. The mother who requested him to do the work still has charge of the little ones.

A Dakota man who was running for the magistracy announced that if elected he would charge only \$1 for marrying any couple, and would wait until there was a "christening" for his payment. He left the rival candidate in the shade.

A novelty to be introduced by an enterprising landlord this summer is the Arctic room. All the walls will be covered with ice scenes, the ceiling will glisten with the effect of hanging leicles, and the appear-

ary Labor.

Harrigan as a Realistic Playwright-Story of "The Leather Patch."

European Travel, Etc.

NEW YORK, April 10.-I was talking a uted by a popular American author, and will be of great interest. If you are not a subscriber, subscriber, subscriber, subscriber, subscriber and the martyrs of a number of the company are proposed. The scaffolds of a century are vindicated finding that he could not attend to his rewards of literary labor in the United other congressman, resigned. If the said that the principal publishing are justified. The Fenian movement of the congressmen were to adopt the same of the congressmen were to adopt the congressment were rule there would be lots of vacant seats. ers were now in distress, that they had not many years ago had the honesty to advo-PULITZER, resign because unable to give cate an international copyright law, but thought they had such a good thing in pirating all the literature of Europe that Deputy-sheriffs out West will learn, after they delayed until a mere set of job printa time, that it is somewhat dangerous for ers, who were looking out for fortunes, established large printing presses and began secure an opportunity to sustain it after- these printers had got the start, so far of a great firm like the Harpers, that they had to come into line and republish what was left, without any chance to make profit.

"The older Harper's, now deceased," said my informant. "would have gone ahead and published this literature in the unbound way at ten cents a book, compelling the later form of pirate to lose money on everything he did. But the new-comer had made a fortune before the later generation of Harpers thought to set out after him, and although the tortoise can catch the hare if he has a start of only half-way round the world, it is rather hard to catch him when he has got three-fourths of the way round and is doing the rest of it floating on a chip with the current." I asked how much money Mr. Howells, for example, could make. It was said that he could make about \$6000 a year if he restricted himself to some single house. For example, one of the Bost in firms had bought Mr. Howells' chief novel for \$6000, and then they went and peddled it to a magazine for the same amount of money. After Howells' book sold 3000 copies he got a royalty, but the average sale of his books is from 6000 to 10,000, and hardly ever exceeds the latter figure. As to E. P. Rowe, whose works have a considerable sale, they are all issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., who also purchased "Nature's Serial Story" which the Harpers ranthrough their magazine: they issued about 3000 copies of it, and then seeing no further calls upon the plates sold them to Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Rowe was thought to make about \$5000 a year if the restricted in the plates sold them to Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Rowe was thought to make about \$5000 a year if and the restricted in the plates sold them to Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Rowe was thought to make about \$5000 a year if and although the support of two years or more it made next to mothing, but finally got up through the support of sunday schools and churches, and he made about \$5200 upon it in the fourth or fifth year, and it is still a selling affair. The efforts of authors to control their own plates and give percentages to the publishers have and give pe come into line and republish what was find a copy of the treaty of 1818 somewhere left, without any chance to make profit. it over before sending any more despatches calculated to obstruct the rights of our the later form of pirate to lose money on The most dubious point of GLAD much money Mr. Howells, for example, stone's scheme, as it strikes the average could make. It was said that he could American critic of it, is the proposal to create an Irish House of Lords with the left-over peers of the English hereditary one of the Bost on firms had bought Mr. Boston has been literally "going to the the same amount of money. After Howells' book sold 3000 copies he got a royalty, but

magazine: they issued about 3000 copies of it, and then seeing no further calls upon the plates sold them to Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Rowe was thought to make about \$5000 a year. General Lew Wallace published his "Ben Hur" six or seven years ago, and for two years or more it made next to nothing, but finally got no through the support of Sunday schools and churches, and he made about \$5200 upon it in the fourth or fifth year, and it is still a selling affair. The efforts of authors to control their own plates and give percentages to the publishers have

Seldom Amounted to Much, except in the case of very well sustained men like Longfellow and Whittier, who for some time got pretty good incomes, say \$5000 to \$7000 apiece, but their pieces were frequently sold out to other vehicles were frequently sold out to other vehicles for a passing purpose. Mark Twain's Boston publications, where he was extremely exacting, never paid him anything like his larger books. It is said in this city that the circulation of Scribner's Monthly, now called the Century, is about double that of Harper's Magazine, although the latter is spending a good deal of money, but not upon matters of current interest. The attempts to try to be a political influence, and yet to publish books suitable for everybody, does not work well, making the publishing house timid, and mixing it up with a parcel of critical hacks who are alraid of anything controversial or exciting. The subscription book publishers still have the run of the book business; they get out cheap, quick things, and the more opponents the authors they employ have the more the books sell. Mr. Blane's look and General Grant's book have vastly irritated the critics, but have been taken by the people by the tens of thousands.

Henry Clair, who recently kept the hotels of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and who has been for some time connected with the Richelion House in Chicago, has taken the Stockton Hotel at Cape May for next summer, and declined to take either the great Rockaway declined to take either the great for a passing purpose. Mark Twain's Bos-

declined to take either the great Rockaway
Beach Hotel or the new hotel at the Parka
avenue gate. In the former case he considered that Austin Corbin, who has four
large hotels on his Long Island railroad
system, might take offence at the opening
of the Rockaway Beach in opposition to his
hotelries, and affect the running of the
trains. One of the most extraordinary
pieces of folly ever attempted was building
the Rockaway Beach House, and yet it
might, under some remarkable care, come
up and be a huge money-making place. It
is the largest hotel of its kind in the world,
and if the trees required to build it were
growing in a forest, they would cover the
whole of the Rockaway spit or bar of sand.
The Brooklyn bridge, which was pecked
at considerably for its cost, and called a
job, turns out to be one of the most patronized of all the public facilities of the New
World; the population of Long Island at
the present time is very nearly one-third of
the population of all the United States at
the time of the American Revolution. Both
the contemplated facilities for running
steam cars from Brooklyn to New York by
way of Blackwell's Island, and for crossing
the Hudson river by a tunnel, have been indefinitely suspended.

I went to see "Pepita" at the Union
Square Theatre a few days past; Lillian
Russell sang the chief role. The composition is not very clear as a tale, though it
has some wit in the narration. Lillian is
one of those cherry-ripe creatures who lacks
spirt in her eyes, having the appearance of
loing everything because she cannot help
it, like a lazy beauty, She has got her body
down to something relatively slender, but
the fine lines of her limbs, arms and bust
have not returned as they were. Her voice
has a good rich mellow berry flavor, but her
eyes are not as arch and enjoying as they
might be. Solomon, her husband, who
never was much for prettiness, sits at his
orchestral seat studying the cracks in the
fleoring the states.

Harrigan, Playwright and Actor. One of the most original shows in New York City, or in the world, is that of Harrigan, the New York Irish and town character actor, and yet a philosopher, or one with sincere fondness for real life, is required to take his work in without commenting upon its realistic and unliterary, I may say, untasteful frankness. Yet this man represents the conquering power of the drama, as well as of literature, in our age; he is not alraid to tell what he sees to the life as he sees it, and he mixes up some four different types of character here, the Irish, the German, the Jewish, and the negro. Last Saturday I looked at his piece called "The Leather Patch," and while I wondered that anybody could have written it. I felt a certain dread of the hard, unspiritual undertone it carried all through. There lives somewhere in the ruder quarter of New York, an old Irish undertaker whose wife abuses him and makes life hideous to Baxter-street Jew. The son must recover these trousers in order to establish any rights in his stepmother's house. In the meantime the negro resurrectionist makes love to the widow of his deceased rival in the body-snatching business. They have a funeral for the dead negro, and this is a great scene, attended with negro hymns and excitements, and a curious quantity of rough humor always on the edge of the sepulchral. The ghost of the undertaker appears on the scene and

TOWNSEND'S LETTER

operations of one of the current drinking-houses of that quarter, and see people forced into the clothing shops, and there is a fire, ending with the seizure of the pantaloons by the negro gravedigger, who still lives. He steals them and gets away. Whenever this peace languishes there is a

A New Song by Dave Braham,

the brother-in-law of Harrigan, who has a

ish Offenbach or Sullivan. They are pitched just to the level of ordinary New York. Finally the old ghost of the under taker scares his rival out of business and conquers his wife, and the funny negrobriugs back the pantaloons and the codicil is found. Rough as this composition is, it has its lights and shades, and you are never allowed to rise above the level of New York City life in the back parts of the town. You see the motives and thoughts of the commoner souls of the city. You see how brief is receilection, how exacting is appetite, and even humor, and on the stage nearly all the time, doing his work with a prodigality instructive to other actors. Harrigan, with his rather pale eyes, and voice of threat cadences and keen chin, and with a curious style and dignity, is singing or joking, or doing the manager's part. The realism of these pieces causes them to be noticed in the English papers, and especially the theatrical journals there, whereas in New York City, what are called the tony papers seldom refer to him, yet it is said that he makes more meney upon the average than any manager in town. It would seem that he is forever on the back streets looking around for something to suit the current tastes of the commoner people here. He furnishes the play and the acting, while his brother-in-law, who leads the orchestra, furnishes the music. As you look around the audience you will see with a sprinkling of retined people attracted to the place, the great multitudes of the poor. The baby is the uneducated, those who have lived out there are not not conceited, and everything his

sure of a fixed income more moderate than formerly, and they want to get away from New York, where they have foolishly al-lowed their household expenses to run up eyond the point where they can control

them. I have noticed for some time past on the Broadway railroad a rather haggard look about the conductors and drivers, who have feared that the investigations made here would lead the Legislature to carry out a set purpose to confiscate the charter of the company, and thus stop operations and throw them all upon the world.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

when he is not feeling well, it takes but little to make him extremely irritable. On such occasions he is wont to indulge in many expletives not found in the dictionary and has been known to call his wife almost everything but an angel. Finally his wife became tired of this sort of thing and even the extreme penitence of her husband when his irritation was over failed to suffice. Therefore, taking him in one of his penitent moods she made him agree to the following price-list of epithets:

Price. 

Miscellaneous.

Having once gotten him to agree to these terms she procured a pasteboard box, and having glued the cover on, she cut a little slit in the top large enough to admit of the passage of all coins, and then waited. It sant in the top large enough to admit of the passage of all coins, and then waited. It was not long before something went wrong, and, as usual, the husband launched out at the poor wife. But, pencil and paper in hand, she jotted down the epithets and mand \$2-35 that attack. When calmed down he cheerfully paid the bill, and the wife thinks she will have at least \$100 sayed unat the end of a year uplass he cats.

[San Francisco Wasp.]
The prevailing system of collaboration in dramatic writing has its disadvantages. At the conclusion of a new musical comedy brought out at Philadelphia last week loud calls were made for the author. A gentleman arose in a private box gorgeously at nan arose in a private box, gorgeously at-ired in full dress, and bowed his thanks. Terrific cheers.) Immediately another nan in a frock coat stood up in the orchesra and said:
"Thanks, kind friends. I wrote the mu-

"I furnished all the jokes!" (Faint cheers.)
Just as the audience were leaving a hol-

Just as the audience were leaving a hol-low-eyed youth in the top gallery whistled shrilly to attract attention and screamed: "I did the type-writing!" But he didn't get a hand. They drew the line at the chestnut-vendor. We'll Loan the Plain Cirl to You.

Ne'll Loan the Plain Cirl to You.

[New York Tribune.]

As usual, the pretty girls seem to be doing all the mischief or getting into all the scrapes. The girl in London who recently eloped with the coachman, the guileless young thing in Paris who poisoned her husband, the stage struck Berlin bride who ran away with a barn-storming company, and the Western—far Western—young woman who was recently discovered to be the wife of three husbands, none of whom are yet dead, are all ravishingly beautiful beings—on paper. The plain girl, on the other hand never does anything apparently but work. She never figures in scandals or tragedies; and although she may be homely enough to stop a clock, she is never heard of as breaking her father's or her husband's heart. Let some novelist arise and immortalize the plain girl, for she will never do herself that service.

### We all Envy Him. [Memphis Avalanche.1

Memphis Avalanche,

The proof reader is a man who is only present when he is absent. He is the Ishmael of every office. Every man's hands are against him. He is the scape on whose back are laid every man's sins. In addition, he bears his own burden and these be many. He acquires a feline stealthiness and side-longness of walk, as if he were expecting a bootjack to turn every corner. He sleeps with his eyes open like a rabbit. To the public he is a turn every corner. He sleeps with his eyes open like a rabbit. To the public he is a nonentity when his work is done, and only visible when some huge blunder obscures

"The man of the future ages will have three arms," according to a scientist. We have not heard what the extra arm is for, but there is no doubt that it will be very convenient for scratching his back. In Norristown.

A town in Colorado boasts of thirty sa-oons and only one church. The suffering hat would exist in that town if it had hirty churches and only one saloon can asily be imagined.

By RUTH WILLIAMS.

Mr. Howard was, by no means, a wealthy knack of running off these little arrs and stances and lived in a neat two-story brick choruses with an ease which would astonish Offenbach or Sullivan. They are pitched just to the level of ordinary New work herself, thereby saving the expense

> "I don't see what you have to do in this house that keeps you busy all day," said Mr. Howard to his wife, one morning at the breakfast table. "I could do everything there is to be done in one hour."

"As for cleaning up the house, I could do it in an hour," answered his wife, "but there are the children to take care of."
"That's no excuse. Let the children take

care of themselves," said Mr. Howard, as he buttered a roll. Just then the baby, who was up stairs in his crib, commenced crying. Mrs. Howard went up stairs and brought him down to the dining-room, and sat at the table with him in her lap.

"Now, what is the use of your spoiling that child in such a way?" said Mr. How-

child in such a way?" said Mr. How-"It would not have hurt him to cry a little."
"The baby is hungry," explained Mrs.
Howard. "He has not nursed since 3 o'clock this morning, and it is now 7."
"It will do him good to get hungry," responded Mr. filoward, shortly.
Now, we won't say that Mr. Howard was a bad man, or a tyrant, for he was just as kind-hearted and indulgent with his family as any father could be; but he was a little conceited, and liked to rule, liked to have everything his way.

everything his way.

"That's the way you fool away your time all day," said Mr. Howard, decidedly, "nursing the baby and perhaps reading oolish love stories."
At this Mrs. Howard was ready to cry, but

training her tears said: "Suppose you my work this morning, and let me try "You couldn't stand the work I have to do this morning," said Mr. Howard, with

pride.
"Just try me once!" said his wife,
"Very well." was the answer; "I will
make out a list of work that I have to do
from 8 to 12 o'clock."
Mrs. Howard got her note book and Mr.
Howard gave her the following, which she
noted down:
"First yo to Mr. C's carrenter showard."

Howard gave her the following, which she noted down:

"First, so to Mr. C.'s carpenter shop and have him sepair the house on A— street; the windows and doors are to be mended and a new picket fence put up. Go with the man there and show him what to do. Second, go to my office and remain there one hour, receiving and paying bills; third, go to R.'s and see if he has attended to that work on — street; collect Stanley's rent and issue a notice for Gibbs to vacate. I believe that is all."

"Very well, now I will give you a list." Mrs. Howard smiled as she thought how her husband would attend to her five children, let alone the housework. The oldest of these five children was 6 years, and the youngest 2 months.

"The first thing you must do," commenced Mrs. Howard, "is to hang the children's beds out to sur; then wash the dishes, sweep the dining-room, set the table for dinner and darken the dining-room. Next, clean up the kitchen and sweep the porch and bricks; in the meantime keep an eve on the children that they don't kill

dishes, sweep the dining-room, set the table for dinner and darken the dining-room. Next, clean up the kitchen and sweep the porch and bricks; in the meantime keep an eye on the children that they don't kill themselves or each other.

"Then go up stairs, take Robert and Guy with you, make the beds, sweep the rooms, dust the furniture, wipe up the hearth, and also wipe off the mantel, empty the slop-bucket and clean the wash-bowl and pitcher. After that is done, wash and dress the baby and put him to sleep. Wash Robert and Guy, and let them go out-doors to play. Then wash out a few things for the baby, put dinner ou, and while it is cooking iron those few things for the baby."

Mrs. Howard arose from the table, went up stairs and dressed for the street. After she had gone Mr. Howard smiled to think how soon he was going to get through with his wife's work. He managed to get the children's beds out to air, profiting by the instructions of Ada, the eldest child. Then he began on the dishes, forgetting to put on Mrs. Howard's apron, which she had laid out for him to wear. Such another racket among dishes and splashing water, regardless of trousers and stiff shirt bosoms, was never heard.

The children left their play and ran in to see the fun. Guy, who is 14 months old, climbed on a chair; Mr. Howard pulled him

The children left their play and ran in to see the fun. Guy. who is 14 months old, climbed on a chair, Mr. Howard pulled him down and turned to his fight with the dishes. Robert, who is a little over 2 years old, climbed on the table and turned the castor over. While Mr. Howard was taking him down, little Guy, anxions to find out things, pulled the dish-pan over and nearly drowned himself with its contents. Then he commenced yelling at the top of his voice. Robert bumped his head by slipping down in the greasy dishwater, and engaged in a prolonged howl. To add to the music, the baly set up a tremendous wall.

he thundered.

At this juncture Johnnie, who is four years old, came in crying with his finger bleeding. Mr. Howard tied it up and sent him about his business.

"I'll clean up the room." thought Mr. Howard, "and leave those miserable dishes till the children are out of the way."

He commenced turning things around the room.

He commenced turning the room;
"I don't see why Kate can't put her
"I don't see why Kate can't put her
he caway, and not leave them lying "I don't see why Kate can't put her clothes away, and not leave them lying around on the floor like this. I always put mine away," he muttered. But when he began gathering them up, he found that not one of the articles belonged to his wife. His soiled shirt was in one place, collar in another, and so on. By this time Robert and Guy were getting sleepy, and they began pulling at their papa. He tried to get them away from him, but they clung the closer.

them away from him, but they clung the closer.

"Ada, can't you stop that baby's yelling?" he loudly shouted.

Ada got some boiled milk, and Mr. Howard fed it to the little fellow, and he soon went to sleep, much to his papa's relief. But Robert and Guy keot up an incessant strain of sobs and screams.

"Will you never stop?" cried the father, who was thoroughly aroused. "Fill go down stairs and leave you up here by yourselves," and he started down stairs. The children, fearing he would leave them by themselves, started after him—Ada, Johnnie, Robert and Guy—all of them crying.

"Stop that noise, or I will leave you and go up town!" At this the children cried the harder. Mr. Howard sat down on the top step of the stairs and watched his children cry.

"If I wasn't a man I'd join in your can

"If I wasn't a man, I'd join in your con-"I I wasn't a man, I'd join in your concert," said he.

They stood around, poking their little fists in their eyes and sobbing at intervals. It was now 10.30.

"Well," thought Mr. Howard, "I might as well sit here until Kate comes, and watch these youngsters to keep them from getting away."

these youngsters to keep them from getting away."

He did not have to wait long. Mrs. Howard approached the house, smiling. Mr. Howard looked sheepish as his wife came up the steps.

"Never mind, darling." she said, kissing him. "I anticipated all this. Get your paper and go into the parlor, and read and rest until dinner-time."

Mrs. Howard soon put things in order, and got the children all quieted. When dinner was announced, Mr. Howard came out langhing. He kissed his wife and said, "We have had a regular monkey and parrot' time since you have been gone. But you are the bright, beautiful sunshine come to make everything and everybody cheerful and happy. I would rather face a whole regiment than take a woman's place. I will forever after hold my tongue."

Henry Blake of Verona, Me., ate fortythree raw eggs on a wager the other day Daniel Reed of Madison, Me., is in his .02d year, and is probably the oldest man

n the State.

A New Hampshire editor advertises that for subscriptions.
Sunderland, Mass., has sixty-three acres devoted to onions. Last year the crop averaged 524 bushels to the acre.

dens.

Enosburg Falls, Vt., must be a very unhealthy town. It is said that about forty different kinds of patent medicines are manufactured there.

A Southington, Conn., woman bought a hen the other day and killed it. As she was opening it scientifically, a snake about six inches long ran out hissing in a lively man-The uniform and sword worn by General Franklin Pierce during General Scott's campaign in Mexico are now in the possession of Mrs. Bedel of Bath, whose husband also served in the Mexican war.

band also served in the Mexican war.

A precocious five-year-old miss in Lowell teased her father to give her words to spell. After she had successfully coped with a number of monosyllables, she requested some harder ones. Thinking he would quiet her he propounded Mississippi. The little one promptly responded by spelling it thus: "Mrs. Sippi."

It is a remarkable fact that in least the

thus: "Mrs. Sippi."

It is a remarkable fact that in less than one year, 1843-4, Maine had six different governors, which number has probably never been equalled in any state of the Union within a similar period of time, as follows: Governor Fairfield for the year 1843, resigned; Governor Kayanagh, president of the Senate, 1843 died, succeeded by Governor Parris, president of the Senate, 1843; Governor Dunn, speaker of the House, 1843; superseded by Governor Dana, president of the Senate, 1844; Governor Anderson, elected for the year 1844.

S. M. Locke, the young bear hunter of Byron, Me., has trapped thirty bears, be-sides assisting in capturing several in their

### One Man Killed and a Dozen Injured.

Sad Scenes of Pain and Suffering at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, April 10 .- A terrible fire has been raging in this city today, by which property has been destroyed to the extent of \$100,000, business inflicted to a much worse degree, many men severely wounded, and one and possibly more lives lost. It has been the most painfully exciting day since the great Pacific mills fire of three years ago The scene of the conflagration was the Pemberton mills, where a fire started from some unknown cause in the picker room at about 10.50 a.m.

The employes, about eight in number,

in the picker room, saw flames burst forth guddenly from the pile of waste material at the rear of a picker. They made the fatal mistake of attempting to extinguish the fire were poured on the burning mass, with the effect to increase combustion, for cotton waste is one of the hardest things known in which to check fire. The falling water simply scattered the burning cotton, and in a moment the entire room was in a blaze and full of smoke. Andrew Mc-Ulary, the chief of the fire brigade attached to the mill was immediately notified and soon had a stream from the corporation hydrants playing on the flames. The fire brigades of the neighboring mills, the Washington and Duck, came to the assistance of the Pemberton employes, but made no effect whatever upon the rapidly after 11 o'clock before it was decided to summon the city department. An attempt was made to ring an alarm from Box 5, but the wires were out of order, and no apparatus responded. Box 43 was tried with the same effect. Then two steamers were reached by telephoning from the tashier's office in the counting-room. All this time the flames were making terrific headway and had already reached the bast dye house. Finally an alarm was rung from Box 73, and the entire city department responded. The engines were located near to each other on Canal street, and soon, with the hydrants from the milks twenty. summon the city department. An attempt near to each other on Canal street, and soon, with the hydrants from the mills, twenty torrents of water were thrown into the burning dye houses. There were 700 debris. hands at work in the main building, and as soon as the fire appeared to be serious they were ordered out. They departed without confusion, a portion of them under the overseer's orders covering the looms and carding machines with blankets to protect them from the water. In spite of this precaution the machinery in the southern end of the main mill was considerably dam-

Meantime at the scene of active opera-tions no little effort was devoted to protectmain mill and surrounding property. Intent upon this purpose a squad of men, variously estimated at from seven to fifteen, stood upon the roof of the west dye house, directing streams of water in various directions. They were nearly all members of the fire brigades of the neighboring mills, although there were one or two of the regular city department among them.

aged before the day was over.

Save the Lives of the unfortunates who had gone down

with the roof. But almost before they had time to realize the danger a portion of the brick wall toppled over and fell inward apon the collapsed roof. This had the effect of causing a still further crash as number of men were buried. Three firemen were managing a line of hose on the narrow piece of land between the dye-house wall and the river; hearing the cracking of timbers above their heads, they dropped the hose and ran, secaping just in time a shower of beams, joists, slates, pieces of machinery, flaming cotton and bricks that crashed down from the top and out of the windows. The main part of the outer wall remained standing, as did the brick partition dividing the east to the west dye-house. So far as has been determined, the men who went down into the burning debris were the following:

owing:
Abram Briggs.
Peter Wilcox.
D. H. Messerve.
George McKenzie.
John Miller.

George Silva. Andrew McClary, chief of the Pemberton

the debris. Cotton waste, apparently saturated with water, burst into flames on the instant it was disturbed, so that a fierce torrent of water tearing open a pile of drenched cotton frequently had the effect of starting the fire anew. John Miller was known to be still in the ruins. Victor G. Gingras, a hoseman, volunteered to go down and try to effect a rescue. He made his way from the top of the shattered wall down the smoking roof timbers into the confused mass of broken machinery, smoking cotton, blackened heams, rent and twisted from until he located the spot where Miller lay. The heat was so great and the smoke so suffocating that it was with difficulty that he made his wayout again. He was nothing daunted in courage, however, and called for assistance to extricate the unfortunate Miller, while he still had a chance for life. None of these at the spot at that moment cared to attempt the hopeless task at the huminent peril of their own lives. "Send for Hubert Finn," said Gingras. In response to the summons Hubert A. Finn, one of the bravest firemen in Lawrence, left his place of safety at the engine and came to the top of the burning ruin. The two during men went down into the debris, holding fast to a ctout rope that was held by strong hands at the top. Down in the hot furnace they heard Miller groan, but they could not reach him.

"We must get that man out alive, Vic." exclaimed Finn, as he climbed hastily up the rope again. It was evident that the heat of the ruin where Miller lay must be subdued. Finn and Gingras accordingly seized a line of hose, and by their own strength pulled it over the top of the wail, and brought the nozzle within a few feet of Miller's body. They then played upon the beans that crushed him down, and endeavored to quench the tiames that were fast creeping upon the prisoner. It soon proved that one stream would not avail, and Finn, leaving coingras at the nozzle, hatled an cheef the prisoner. It soon proved that one stream would not avail, and Finn, leaving coingras at the nozzle

deavors so far described occupied an hour, and every time Miller breathed they heard his half-stiffed moan. They hardly dared hope that they could reach him in time. When at last they could see the dared hope that they could reach him in time. When at last they could see the helpless workman, they found him pinioned by a huge beam across one leg. A wide leather band lay across the other, a band that had been on fire and had burned into the sufferer's fiesh. This flame had been extinguished by the persistent application of the streams from the lines of hose handled by Finn and Gingras. More help yet was needed, and the courageous and untiring Andrew McClary came down with a saw and braces. While Finn and Gingras managed the braces, McClary sawed in two the imprisoning beam, and the blackened, mutilated and crushed but living body of John Miller was borne out.

His Jaw Was Fractured,

His Jaw Was Fractured. his left leg fractured, his right leg burned from hip to ankle, and his face and body badly scorched. He was con-scious and able to speak. He insisted scious and able to speak. He insisted that there was another man left in the ruins, a man whose name he did not know, but who had stood near him when the roof went down. Whether this is true cannot now be told. The most persevering efforts failed to show any trace of another victim. Miller was taken to the hospital and strange to

as taken to the hospital, and, strange to ay, the doctors think there is a good

Charles Morse, residing on Morton street, was slightly injured.

Albert Bert, residing at 29 Canal street, received slight cuts about the head.

Edward Cuddy received a slight flesh wound, which was treated at the scene of

nre. remiah Sullivan had three fingers hed by having them caught in falling timbers.

The hospital staff, consisting of Drs. C. N. Chamberlain, George W. Sargeant, O. T. Howe and C. C. Carlton, under the supervision of Dr. H. M. Chase, did remarkably good work in treating the injured men.

It is worthy of note that the dye houses destroyed by fire today were the only portions of the original mill that escaped in the tions of the original mill that escaped in the great collapse of 1859.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. All the Republicans Successful Except-

ing Colt. PROVIDENCE, April 7 .- The voting today was very irregular. All the candidates were more or less scratched, and while a great many Republicans voted for Metealf, an equal number of Democrats voted for Colt. entire Republican ticket, excepting Colt the noise of the falling publican city ticket for senator and representations. ninor offices the result is difficult to ascergain, though the reports indicate that the Republicans are successful. Colt has run behind his ticket, but the ballots of a great

behind his ticket, but the ballots of a great many Democratic liquor dealers have swelled his total considerably. Metcali is in all probability elected. The prohibitory amendment is undoubtedly carried by a large majority.

The total vote cast in the State is 14,100; adopt, 9100; reject, 5000. The vote in this city, with the exception of the first district of Ward 10, which has not yet been heard from, is: Adopt, 4043; reject, 3221.

According to the latest official returns received the vote on the State ticket is as follows:

ther fine of hose to the critical spot. With the streams going, they at last saw the last saw th

## CONNECTICUT LAW.

The Best State in the Union in Which to Get Divorced.

Laws Which are Made Simply a Dead Letter in the Statute Book.

was taken to the hospital, and, strange to say, the doctors think there is a good chance for his recovery.

As soon as Miller was safely out, Gingras and Finn had to be taken home. They had worked with tremendous vigor and unexcelled heroism for over an hour and were exhausted. Both appeared on the scene again, however, about 5 o'clock, looking little the worse for their extraordinary struggles. They consider it the greatest marvei that Miller should have survived his terrible imprisonment. As a further proof of the efficacy and need of their efforts, it may be related that half an hour after Miller's release, the spot where he lay was wrapped in furious of the water by the two heroic firemen. At 8 o'clock in the evening the steamers were withdrawn, but the fire brigades continued at work at the hydrants.

The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, covered by a "blanket" policy in the Manufacturers' Mutual Union Company. The loss to business by the delay will be two deviced into the canal in the excitement of the agy. An unknown man fell into the canal in the excitement of the occasion and was nearly drowned. When rescued he escaped from observation before anybody could learn his name. Foreman Miller of the Andover company was struck by falling cars were amputated at the hospital and he was removed to his home in a carriage.

One of the saddest incidents connected with the fire was that of F. C. McCarthy, a train hand on the Boston & Lowell railing and though an unprofessional participant in hand on the Boston & Lowell railing and though an unprofessional participant in the discussion, I was struck by falling cars were amputated at the hospital and he was removed to his home in a carriage.

One of the saddest incidents connected with the fire was that of F. C. McCarthy, a train hand on the Boston & Lowell railing and the warment of the large of the same of the

nis matter, one of the lawyers present aid: "Why, Connecticut is a perfect pardise for a would-be divorced couple. If they have to do is to get sharp enough attorney, and so andle their suit as to get it asgened for the term over which Judge—resides, This done, the case is as good as mished, for it must be a pretty poor case thich won't stand before him. In the natural order of events, the divorce suit will ot come on until the heavy business of the ay's session has been disposed of. The indee is thus pretty well worn out and

Anxious to Leave the Bench, besides, judging from his actions, he has not the heart to compel a couple who

and lottery."
Though the other attorneys present were not quite so outspoken, they appeared fully to coincide with the speaker.
The frequency of nolles in New Haven county was also a subject for comment. One of the dailies of this city published recently a complete resume of

George Silva.

Andrew McClary, chief of the Pemberton fire brigade, and Firemen Remick and Foley headed a determined and braverescuing party. The first three named above worked their way out of the ruin without much difficulty, and proved to be not seriously injured. Silva was removed next and taken to his home in a suffering condition. The heat and smoke were intense and blinding, and it was only after repeated efforts that McKenzle was removed. He was still alve, but in a most deplorable condition. He was taken to the Methuen Street Hepstal. He was mony upwards of an hour since the roof fell in and the fire was still raxing in the debris. Cotton waste, apparently saturated with water, buts into flames on the instant it was disturbed, so that a fierce torrent of water tearing one a pile of direched cotton frequently had the effect of starting the life anew. John Miller was known to be still in the ripis, victor G. Gingras, a hoseman, volunteered to good many of the National Properties of the State and and after voting to the committee of the whole to take entire charge of the campaign was famoured at first, but after a little discussion offered to nolle the case for ly flowed the case for ly flowed the part of the committee but by lacky client was a perfectly clear one. I mediately agreed, and by paying into the county treasury the \$25 or \$30 to which the middle part of the State and the county treasury the \$25 or \$30 to which the makes of the Mends of the state and and after voting to a staken to the Methuen Street Hospital. He was unanimously adopted.

The regular meeting of the was unanimously adopted.

The regular meeting of the sum and after voting to a staken to the Methuen Street Hospital. He was unanimously adopted.

The regular meeting of the will part to meet and the case for your and the case for so and the case for lacky client was a secolate State.
One of the provisions of the law on license

extreme, and the sessions of the gathering were declared to have been most successful and harmonious.

Strong ground was taken by various speakers in regard to the labor question, and all were anxious that the old-time plating forms of the party in favor of the ten-hour law the abolition of the law for imprisonment for debt and for the trustee process should be iterated by the coming State convention; also that the principle of arbitration of all difficulties between employer and employer and employer and employer and employer and employed be commended as wise and patriotic.

KILLED SEVEN, WOUNDED MORE. The Work of Thieves Stealing Powder in a Magazine.

HAVANA, April 11.—Mails from Colon, Cuba, of March, 30 say that five thieves entered the magazine here recently for the purpose of stealing powder. During their operations they let fall a light and caused an explosion. This killed seven persons, wounding thirty-eight others, and destroyed twelve houses.

A Cat Hatches Five Chickens, has succeeded in the reliance of the kangar chief of the same at the Manhattan Cottage, on Coney Island road, which undertook the task of hatching out to prove the large reliance of the kangar chief of the State there has of late been an influx of voluntary large and their hitherto valueless signatures are benceforth valuable on application for a license. Naturally well known disreputable difficulty in persuading tax-payers to sign their applications, which bid fair to put the city to the expense of an additional police force. But the difficulty can be overcome. Naturally as the demand is a little in advance of the supply, the price of signatures agoes up and hence a genuine taxpayer's name, but this method always resulted in the refusal of the license, if the trick was discovered, and has now been abandoned. As the law does not insist that the signature shall be that of a millionnaire, a man who pays taxes on \$5.00,000. Hence in Bridgeport and some of the larger chies of the State there has of late been an influx of voluntarion of

its spirit evaded, and no one has committed an offence punishable at law. But the other phase of fraud in the matter of tax lists—that of handing in sworn returns—is an offence which is unquestionably punishable by law, though a conviction for such an offence cannot be recalled by even "the oldest living inhabitant."

Major William Hull, who has been identified with the New Haven Board of Assessors for many years, yesterday said: "There are wealthy families in this city who own thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds, and although these articles are fully as taxable as a brick block, not one in hundreds of owners of gems ever enters them on his or her list."

The assessor continued to inform me that a man would come into his office wear-

Letter in the Statute Book.

Bare-Faced Evasion of Taxation—
An Honest Governor.

An Honest Governor.

New Haven, April 7.—The real ardent. enthusiastic and dynamitic Socialist is firmly convinced of the desirability of abolishing all law and lawmakers from the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the pp per cent. of the civilized world's population who don't agree with him, recklessiy question the utility of such a step within the hearing of our Socialistic friend, he will work himself into a white heat in his efforts to convince the unbelievers. No one will question the veracity of the statement that 99 per cent. of civilized people do not believe in the abolitton of law. And, seriously speaking, but very lew sensible people would advocate the removal of the legal barriers and restrants to men's passions and weaknesses which the consensus of past and present times has sanctioned. Undoubtedly law is a good enough thing in its way, and a proper enforcement of it tends to repress crime. But fully as much depends upon the administration as the face of the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represent the face of the earth. And should a represe as to enacting of laws for the Common wealth.

### DEATH OF THADDEUS FAIRBANKS.

The Great Inventor and Manufacturer of Scales Passes Away at His Home in St. Johnsbury, Vt. ST. JOHNSBURY, April 12. - Thaddeus

Fairbanks, the great American inventor, died this morning in his ninety-fifth year. He is the last of the original members of the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, who half tive scale manufactory in the Passumpsic river valley. These pioneer scale makers consisted of three brothers—Eras-tus, Thaddeus and Joseph P. The Fairbanks family have been prominent in business enterprises, and closely identified with burde the political, religious and educational interests of the State for many years. Their benefactions have been many in number and munificent in character. The fame, honor and wealth brought to the Fairbanks family in the years gone by are due largely to say: invented and built the first Fairbanks scale. Thaddeus was 20 years old when his parents removed to Vermont. His father was a farmer and a carpenter by occupation, and built and operated a saw and grist mill after going to that State. Thaddeus received his early education in the district school of his native town. Mechanics naturally attracted him, and the son proved to be the willing and efficient coadjutor of his father, being associated with him in various business enterprises. Joseph Fairbanks died in 1846, his son them being 50 years old. In 1824 Thaddeus was joined by his brother Erastus, who had been engaged in the mercantile trade, and the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks was that year formed for the manufacture of stoves and ploughs of cast iron. Thaddeus early demonstrated his ingenuity and mechanical skill by inventing and patenting several new styles of cooking stoves and ploughs and several new styles of cooking stoves and ploughs and page the cooking stoves and ploughs of cooking stoves and ploughs and cooking stoves and ploughs of cooking stoves and ploughs of cooking stoves and ploughs of cooking stoves and ploughs and page that the cooking stoves are cooking stoves and ploughs and stoves and s nvented and built the first Fairbanks scale.

improvement of the crude and clumsy device then in use for weighing farm produce. He set to work and soon had a model scale made. His first arrangement was to place an A-shaped lever in a suitable pit, and upon it to balance on knife edges a free platform, upon which a cart could be driven, level with the ground. To keep this platform from rocking upon its support he framed it into a vertical post well braced, and from the top of this attached level chains to fixed posts upon either sides. These chains being level did not draw up or down, and the weight of the load was correctly indicated upon the steelyard beam from which the end of the A shaped lever hung.

hung.
This was the birth of the modern wooden

This was the birth of the modern wooden lever hay scale, which was patented early in 1831 by Thaddeus Fairbanks. Soon there arose a demand for different scales adapted to weighing articles large and small, light and heavy. A great variety of platform, counter and other store and shop scales were soon called for, as well as stock, depot and railroad track scales. Most of the modifications now sent out from St. Johnsbury were made by Thaddeus Fairbanks, and the current price list shows over 500 modifications of scales. Many of Johnsbury were made by Thaddeus Fairbanks, and the current price list shows over 500 modifications of scales. Many of the old patterns made with his own hands are still used, and the general form and style have been copied by other scale makers everywhere. He always perfected the details of every machine upon paper before commencing to build it. As the scale was a new article of manufacture, Mr. Fairbanks had to grapole with all the problems of construction. He gave the best part of his life to perfecting and improving the weighing machine to make it accurate, of proper shape, strong and weil proportioned, symmetrical and beautiful He planned and built extensive shops, and his drawings of buildings like his drawings of machinery, were complete in every detail. The sovereigns of three widely different nations have specially honored the inventor with 'akens of their high consideration. The American who was honored at the Vienna exhibition by being made a Knight of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph was Thaddeus Fairbanks. Beginning sixty-four years ago with two or three mechanics the manufacture of a crude platform scale for the use of farmers. Thaddeus Fairbanks witnessed a phenomenal increase each decade in the busness of the scale industry, until, at the time of his Thaddeus Fairbanks witnessed a phenomenal increase each decade in the business of the seale industry, until, at the time of his decease, an army of 600 artisans and mechanics found employment in the manufacture of over \$8,000 standard scales of every conceivable style and size. Since the retirement of Thaddeus Fairbanks from active membership in the scale company, the business of the establishment has been conducted under the corporate name of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks being president, Colonel Franklin Fairbanks secretary, and Colonel William P. Fairbanks treasurer. It has fallen to the lot of few men to accomplish as much for the world as he, in inventing and introducing the cast-fron plough, the arrangement of refrigerators that has been everywhere adopted, and the weighing machine that has the expolutionized the reactions. introducing the cast-iron plouch, the arrangement of refrigerators that has been everywhere adopted, and the weighing machine that has revolutionized the processes of business the world over, and is essential to all those transactions upon which material prosperity depends; and then with the proceeds of his life work, in building upon his own plan and endowing the largest, and of its class the best, educational institutions in New England. St. Johnsbury is justly proud of its academyerectedland endowed by the munificence of Thaddeus Fairbanks—his benefaction representing an expenditure of \$200,000.

Thaddeus Fairbanks was married January 17, 1820, to Lucy P., daughter of Barnabas Barker. Two children blessed their union, one of whom survives—Rev. Henry Fairbanks, formerly a professor in Dartmouth College, but now a minister of the gospei in St. Johnsbury. Mrs. Fairbanks died December 29, 1866. Erastus Fairbanks, the senior member of the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, and the brother of Thaddeus, was governor of the State in 1852, and also in 1860-61. He was the first president of the Passumpsic Railroad Company. Ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks are sons of the late ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks are sons of the late ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks.

WEEKLI GLUDE WEDNESDAI, APRIL 14, 1886.

Mr. McKinley and Others Take Exception.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The ways and means committee has completed the

jority say, are left with substantially une, if not greater advantages under existing laws. These they will find compensation in the s of taxation sought to be d far greater than any proposed by . Sugar, with the present low price, the high but still revenue rate entitle 66 per centure.

valorem rate of duty will be under the new tariff laws, if amended as proposed by the majority is left to conjecture, for the majority report does not disclose even an estimate, but whether it will be higher or lower than at present will depend upon values. Nothing is more unsound and fallacious than to assume that a reduction of duties is demanded when average and valorem rates show a high percentage. In times of business depression and low prices the ad valorems corresponding with the specific duties show increased percentages over periods of high prices, because a given specific duty is a arger percentage of a low value than it is of a high one.

As to the statement of the majority that he rate of duty on imported goods is as

rate of duty on imported goods is as as 5 and as high as 200 per cent., the

low as 5 and as high as 200 per cent, the minority say:

It is not a remarkable fact after this statement that the bill of the committee does not correct these glaring inequalities but leaves the articles dutable at 200 per cent, where it finds them, and of those bearing the low rates of duty some are placed on the free list. There is no attempt in this bill to equalize the duty upon imported goods upon any just principle or to make equable adjustments throughout the tariff list. Of thirty-one or more articles dutable at from 100 to 358 per cent, nos one is dealt with in this bill, while their articles upon which is imposed a duty of trom 10 to 20 per cent are cut down or transferred to the free list.

The minority further say the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury for

The minority further say the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury for the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates is wholly disregarded by the majority, and the system condemned by the secretary as inviting frauds on the revenue and injuries to honest importers is suffered to continue without effort at a remedy. The free-list is peculiarly an assault upon the agricultural interests of the country, seeking out of the 4000 articles in the tariff their leading products to be driven out by rainous competition from abroad.

The wool-growers of the country were ted to believe, from the bill first before the committee, that no adverse action would be taken touching their interests and were not before the committee in any official way, and those who were heard spoke for the restoration of the duty of 1847 without dreaming that the inadequate protection they now enjoy was to be swept away. This first effort, therefore, is in the direction of free trade.

Putting fish on the free list is an unexpected blow at the fishing interests, coming at a time when it will be most severely felt. The bill proposed by the majority proposes to enact the very outrage the fear of the possibility of which so aroused the indignation of the whole New England fishery interest without distinction of politics. In no case is the failure of the majority to grasp and deal with the great question of imports, either on the principle for revenue only, or for revenue with incidental protection to our industries, illustrated better than in placing salt on the free list. In doing this the majority assault 7000 wageworkers without justification or reason.

In a general criticism of the proposed bill, the minority say they regard it as a first step toward a reversal of the revenue

In a general criticism of the proposed bill, the minority say they regard it as a first step toward a reversal of the revenue system founded by the fathers and the substitution of the British system of ariff for revenue only. The large ree list which it proposes, comprising so many important productions of home make and growth, warn them that the evident ultimate purpose is to make lutiable only such articles as we cannot produce in the United States, and release rom customs duties such foreign products, whether of the field, the forest or the factory as compete with our domestic products.

It Works Twenty-four Hours in the Day, Notwithstanding Constant

Fairbanks, died December 29, 1866, Erastus Fairbanks, the senior member of the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, and the brother of Thaddeus, was governor of the growth of the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, and the brother of Thaddeus, was governor of the growth of the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, and the brother of Thaddeus, was governor of the growth of the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, and the brother of Thaddeus, was governor of the growth of the firm of the

plays while the procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military band, which is concealed by a curtain, and which is raised every hour when the music is playing and the procession moving, and falls again immediately after the clock has struck, and remains drawn until the next hour.

The case, made of ebonized mahogany, is about six feet high, three feet six inches wide and two feet six inches wide and two feet six inches wide and two feet six inches wide on the dial, to show minutes, hours, days of the months, etc., are engraved and silvered. The centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fretwork.

Six cents was rendered by a jury against a man whose wife had uttered the siander.

Over a quarter of a million telephones are in use in this country. In England only 13,000 are in service.

Capital. Skill, Energy and Gall Requisite to the Manipulator of Paste.

(Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.)

Eill posting, like editing a paper, is something that every one thinks he can do, and yet not one in 10,000 is qualified either by nature or education to be a bill poster, as plebeian as the title may appear. It is a business requiring capital, energy, tact,

ATHEISM IN FRANCE.

Expelling Catholic Religionists from the Public Schools.

BOTH DAMACED, ONE BEACHED.

Edith A. Ganby Off Sow and Pigs. NEW BEDFORD, April 11.-Schooner Edith rived in port today. She reported that shortly after midnight she was run into by an unknown schooner off Sow and Pigs, and

an unknown schooner off Sow and Pigs, and her jibboom and cutwater carried away. Tug Robert Lockhart, which arrived later in the day, reported that when coming out of Newport harbor this morning, she sighted schooner Julia A. Ward flying signals of distress. On going to her assistance she found her leaking badly, with a hole in her side between her foremast and mainmast. The schooner was towed into Dutch Island harbor and grounded to prevent her sinking. She was undoubtedly the vessel which collided with the Ganby. Captain Ganby reports that he was on the wind and the Julia A. Ward was sailing before the wind at the time of the collision.

They Want Fast Day Abolished Now. (Lowell Citizen.)
The reporter who shoots in the Spring, traila,
Had better leave gun in its case.
For he never can hit any thing, traila,
Nor home any prizes can bring, traila,
While longer than ever his face;
And that's what we mean when Lawrence we call.

Call,
And telephone Merrill to wait till next Fall—
Tra la la la la-a, tra la la la laaa!—Just wait till
we meet at base ball. We Wish They Were All at It. [Norristown Herald.]
It has been estimated that it would take a man 3000 years to read all the standard works. Thank heaven! this precludes the possibility of members of the sporting fra-ternity undertaking to perform the feat on

a wager. We Leave That to the Advertiser.

(Philadelphia News.)
The Massachusetts trout season opened Friday, and The Boston Globe has printed an entertaining article on the subject without once saying anything about the spotted pulchritude of this excellent field. A Man Who Wants It All.

[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.]
The sample of spring we had yesterday was very satisfactory. Now send along the whole consignment. Neither Ornamental Nor Useful.

(Philadelphia Call.)
If the ladies must kill something to ornament their hats, why not kill the dudes?

plays while the procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a Near the bottom of the clock is placed a new whose wife had uttered the slander.

Six cents was rendered by a jury against a line boxes at 6.314.3914.28 b; do Saltana, 914.3914.28 b; do Saltana, 914.

gony, thinking the English tongue was eing ruthlessly butchered to make a Pitts-

DOVER, N. H., April 12,-Some boys were

ington, yesterday, when they saw near the and had the body washed, when it was recognized as that of Nute McCrillis, who has been away from home for the last three days. There was a suspicious mark back of the right ear. He was 22 years old, and had the reputation of being a sober and industrious young man. The matter will be investigated.

A Fashion That Takes With the Cirls.

Red huzzar jackets with dark coatsleeve trimmings about the waist will be very generally worn at the beaches, mountains and other summer resorts the coming sea-

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

demand.

We quote; No 1 baidwins, Maine, \$1.25@1.25

\$1 bit; do, Mass., \$1.00@1.25 \$7 bit; do, No 2.

50c@75c \$7 bit; N. V. State mixed, \$1.00@

1.25 \$7 bit; Greenings, No 1. \$1.00@1.25;

common varieties, \$0c@75c \$7 bit.

We quote dried and evaporated apples and cranberries as follows:

the best brands of Western creamery 32@33c cau be readily obtained, and fancy brands range a little higher. Other desirable fresh grades command 27@30c. The supply of new dairy increases slowly and the small lots quickly clean up at full prices as they arrive.

We quote: Western Oreamery—Extra firsts, 32@33c & ib; do, firsts. 27@30c; held stock, 10@18c.

Northern and Eastern creamery—Extra firsts, Eastern, 30@32c & ib; Northern, firsts, . @ . . C il h; extra seconds, 23@25c & ib; seconds, 18@22c & ib.

Northern Dairy—Extra New York and Vermont, new milk, 28@30c; New York and Vermont, extra firsts, 25@27c & ib; do, seconds, old, 15@18c & ib; do, thirds, 10@14c.

Western dairy—Firsts, 18@23c; do, seconds, 13@15c & ib.

Western dairy-Firsts, 18@23c; do, seconds, 18@15c & lb.

Western dairy—Firsts, 18@23c; do, seconds, 13@15c 3c h.
Imitation creamery—Extra, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25@26c c h. h. iadic packed, extra, 24@25c g h.; do, extra firsts, 21@25c c h.; h.; firsts, 17@20c h.; do, extra firsts, 21@25c c h.; h.; firsts, 17@20c h.; exconds, 12@16c c h.; thirds, 8@10c c h. BEANS.—There is no improvement to note in the market for beans, trade has been light and prices favor buyers. Large choice pea and mediums move slowly at \$1.30. Vermont small pearule quite at \$1.65@170. Improved yellow eyes are not easy to sell at over \$1.35.
We quote: Choice pea, Northern hand-picked, \$1.65@170 g bush: do do New York choice hand-picked, \$1.45@1.50; do do screened, \$1.15@1.35; do choice screened, \$1.15@1.35; medium choice hand-picked, \$1.35@1.35; do choice flats, \$1.30@1.35; red kidneys, \$1.65@170.
CHEESE.—There has been a steady demand for fine stock in the market for cheese, with sales of extra at 11c. Hoiders are firm and look for a further advance. Low grades are cleaning up well.
We quote: New York extra. Sep. and Oct.—

of extra at 10. Holders are firm and look for a further advance. Low grades are cleaning up well.

We quote: New York extra. Sep. and Oct., ... @11e \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb; do firsts, \$\frac{1}{2}\lambda \frac{1}{2}\lambda \frac

is to quality.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio stock has been muct, buyers are more or less indifferent, and

Meither Ornamental Nor Useful.

(Philadelphia Call.)

If the ladies must kill something to ornament their hats, why not kill the dudes?

Odd Items from Everywhere.

Henry Watterson is reported to have said that he could survive the obituary notices published at the time of his illness, but the portraits hurt his feelings.

Says the Tecumseh (Neb.) Republican:

"The beer-guzzling, whiskey-soaked, flandelmouthed galoot who said that we were in the habit of working in the printing office on Sunday is respectfully informed that he is a liar of the first water."

Queen Victoria's household, by careful economy, manages to pull through the year on \$2,000,000. The establishment includes about 1000 persons.

Miss Louise de Keven is the wealthiest heires in Chicago, her fortune being estimated at nearly \$20,000,000. She is engaged to a young New Yorker.

A floating planing mill 170 feet long by 70 feet in width is being built on the Allegheny river.

The Chinese at Carson have served notices on four leading business men at Carson, Nev., that they will cease to trade with men who take active part in the anti-Chinese movement.

Mr. Powderly cets only \$1500 a year for devoting his entire attention to the interests of the Knights of Labor.

\*\*Tight and the prices firm. We quote the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the basis of \$34c for fair. Mild grades are in the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the basis of \$34c for fair. Mild grades are in the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the beass of \$34c for fair. Mild grades are in the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the beass of \$34c for fair. Mild grades are in the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the beass of \$34c for fair. Mild grades are in the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the beass of \$34c for fair. Mild grades are in the demand is moderate, and we quote sales on the beass of \$34c for fair. We quote the mand the prices firm. We quote the mand the prices firm. We quote the fair of the demand is moderate, and we quote s

county, common, 127c & fb. Dressed hogs, 5/2
653ac.

FISH.—There is no improvement to note in the
market for dsh. The jobbing trade has continued to run light, and dealers are having a very
quiet time. Prices of mackerel have dropped
a little from previous quotations, and continue
dull. Codrish continue in innited demand.
We quote the toliowing current prices: Codfish.—Georges, large, nev. \$3 00@3 50 % qt;
pickle cured Bank. \$2 00@2 25 % qt; dv
Bank. large, \$3 00@3 25 % qt; do smail,
\$2 50@5 6:44% st! Nova Scotia, dry shore, \$3 6
6:50 % qt!; hake, \$1 75@2 00 % qt; haddock,
\$1 75@2 20 % gti; collock. \$1 75@2 25 % qt.
Mackerel Almeredan inspection—No 1 shore,

nature or education to be a bill poster, as \$5@5 50 nature. He controls miles upon miles of bill boards which have to be built

g bush.

RYE.—The market for rye is quiet; sales have
seen made at 67@68c W bush.

SALTPETRE.—The sales of crude have been

3½c; corn, 2½@3c; do choice, 3½@4c; wheat, 6@7c.
SUGAR.—The market for raw sugars has been quiet, and prices are steady. Refined sugar is steady, with a moderate demand.
We quote: Curloaf and cubes, 6½c; powdered, 6½c; granulated, 6½c; Fanuell A. 5½c; Pernbroke A. 5½c; Cherokee A. 5½c; Pernbroke A. 5½c; Cherokee A. 5½c; Huron A. 6c; Mohawk Ex. 4½c.
TEAS.—The following are the current prices: Gunpowder, 20@46c % b; Imperial, 20@45c; Hyson, 12@35c; Chaptakay, 10@25c; Hyson Skin, 10@25c; Congou 18@55c; Souchong, 18@55c; Colong, 15@55c; Wahas, 16@38.
Wolk.—The receipts of domestic wool for the wock have been 2887 bales, against 3878 bales for the corresponding week in 1885. The imports of foreign for the same time have been 9188 biles, and 49 bales in 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Western cattle, 780: Eastern cattle, 204; Northern, 485. Total, 1469. Western sheep and lamba, 3840; Eastern sheep and lamba, ...; Northera sheep and lamba, 1678. Total, 5518. Swine, 18,482. Veals, 926. Horses, 497. Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, tressed weight, ranged from \$4 to \$8. Prices of Western cattle per handred pounds, the weight.

PRIORS OF WESTERN CATTLE. Brighton hides. 64/207c
Brighton tal... 64 c
Country hds.hy.6266/2c
Country hds.hy.6266/2c
Country hds.hy.6234c
Country hds.hy.6234c
Country hds.hy.6234c
Country hds.it... 6

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

GLOUCESTER, April 10.—The market for fish at this port for the week ending today, has been unusually dull for the Lenten season, and the demand for fish being nominal. The total number of arrivals was 49, as follows: Forty from Georges Banks, with 1,100,000 pounds codfish and 39,800 pounds of fresh hallbut; 6 from Grand banks, with 154,000 pounds of fresh hallbut; and 3 from Ipswich bay with 18,000 pounds of codfish. The fresh fish market has been well supplied, and prices unchanged. The Southern mackerel fleet have not succeeded in catching any fish, and the old stock is being worked off at low prices. Wholesale prices of fresh fish arc: Fresh hallbut, 7c % fb for white and 444c % fb for gray; market codish, 24c % fb. The sait fish market remains dull, with but little change in prices, as follows: Georges codfish, 33 00% 50 % qt for large, 82 50 % qt for medium and small; new bank, 82 500% ft qt for large, 82 50 % qt for large, 82 GLOUCESTER, April 10 .- The market for fish

Bond and Stock Prices at 2.30 P. M.

### If You Are Not a Subscriber,

Please remember, when you receive a copy of this issue, that it is sent to you for your care-North Carolina, formerly called South Virginia, was once seld to the king's agent for a house and £200.

A bullet aimed at a rat by a New Yorker missed its mark, and, striking a gas meter, caused an explosion.

A Now York judge has ruled that a bushand is liable for slanderous words spoken by his wife, and on this ruling a verdict of ful examination, in hopes that

## BILL NYE

## Pumps Out Ideas on the Cow Industry

## Without the Usual Reference to Pumps.

Mystic Letters and Their Mystic Meaning.

Great Need of a Genuine Cowboy College

To Teach the Habits of the Untutored Cow.

No one can go through the wide Territory of Montana today without being strongly impressed with the wonderful growth of the great cattle-growing and grazing in-dustry of that Territory. And yet Montana is but the northern extremity of the great grazing belt which lies at the foot of the Rocky mountains, extending from the British possessions on the north to the eastward, too, as far as the arable lands of Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

Montana, at this season of the year, is the paradise of the sleek, high-headed, twoyear-old Texan steer, with his tail over the dash-board, as well as the stock yearling, born on the range, beneath the gloriou mountain sky and under the auspices of

I do not say this to advertise the stockgrowing business, because it is already advertised too much, anyway. So many millionnaires have been made with "free grass" and the early-rising, automatic branding-iron, that every man in the United States who has a cow that can stand the journey seems to be about to take her West and embark in business as a cattle

king.
But let me warn the amateur cow man that in the great grazing regions it takes a the adult steer in affluence for twelve months, and the great pastures at the base | you'll never regret it. of the mountains are being pretty well conventions of cattlemen, where free grass | The Greatest Marvel of Ancient Babyand easily acquired fortunes are naturally will tend to overstock the ranges at last and founder the goose that now lays the golden egg. This, of course, is really none of my business, but if I didn't now and then refer to matters that do not concern me I would be regarded as reticent. My intention, however, in approaching

The Great Cow Industry. which, by the way, is anything but an intly to the proposition of an English

We live in an age of rapid advancement in all branches of learning, and neople who do not rise early in the morning will not retain their position in the procession. I look forward with confidence to the day when no cowboy will undertake to ride the range without a diploma. Educated labor is what we need. Cowboys who can tell you in scientific terms why it is always the biggest steer that eats "pigeon weed" in the spring and why he should swell up and bust on a rising Chicago market.

I hope that the day is not far distant when in the holster of the cowboy we will find the Iliad instead of the killind, the unabridged dictionary instead of Mr. Remington's great work on homicide. As it is now on the ranges you might ride till your Mexna saddle ached before you would find

ik Cowbey Who Carries a Dictionary

with him. For that reason the language used on the general round-up is at times grammatically incorrect, and many of our

"k."

A college for riding, roping, branding, cutting out, corralling, loading and unloading, and handling cattle generally, would be a great boon to our young men, who are at present groping in dark and pitiable ignorance of the habits of the untutored cow. Let the young man first learn how to sit up three nights in succession, through a bad March snow storm, and "hold" a herd of restless cattle. Let him then ride through the hot sun and alkali dust a week or two, subsisting on a chunk of disagreeable side pork just large enough to bait a trap. Then let his horse fall on him and injure his constitution and preamble. All these things would give the cow student an idea of how to ride the range. The amateur who has never tried to ride a skittish and sulky range has still a great deal tolearn. The young Maverick savant could take a kindergarten course in the study of cowbrands. Here a wide field opens up to the scholar. The adult steer in the great realm of beef is now a walking Chinese wash bill. a Hindoo poem in the original junk-shop alphabet, a four-legged Greek inscription punctuated with jim-lams, a stenographer's notes of a riot, a bird's-eye view of a premature explosion in a hardware store.

The cowboy who can at once grapple with the great problem of where to put the steer with "B bar B" on left shoulder, "Key circle G" on left side, "Heart D Heart" on right hip, left ear crop, wattle te wattle, and seven hands round, with "Dash B Dash" on right shoulder "vented," wattle on dew lap vented, and "P. D. Q." "C. O. D.," and "N. G." vented on right side, keeping track of transfers, range, and post, office of last owner, has certainly got a future which lies mostly ahead of him.

Perhaps I have said too much on this subject, but when I get thorouxhly awakened on this great porter-house steak problem I am apt to carry the matter-too far.

Bill Nye. "k."
A college for riding, roping, branding, cut-

[Haralston (Ga.) Banner.] Living between Buchanan and Draketown is one of the most thorough-going women we know of. The name of the lady we speak of is Mrs. M. E. Smith daughter-in-law of Mr. L. C. Smith aud daughter of Mr. Seaborn Golden, Mrs. Smith's husband died some three or foul Smith's husband died some three or four years ago, and since that time she has built a dwelling worth \$400, and cleared up over thirty acres of land. She hired a young man and went with him to the woods, superintended cutting and hauling of the logs to the saw-mill; had the lumber laid down on the ground, and really assisted in dressing the lumber and doing other work on the residence. The house is now completed, painted in good taste, and she has three good brick chimneys to her house—everything complete and in style. She has also put pickets around her house, and the work does credit to an excellent good

Besides the above she has with a little bird help, cleared up thirty or more acres. A Southerner was riding a roan horse, of land and put a good fence around it. She has a new ground of some twelve or lifteen acres, which is about ready for the plough. We notice in passing her residence an extra large bank of manure which she has a new provided and offer, even now when the black rain is an extra large bank of manure which she was a manure which she with a little of land and put a good fence around it. She has a new ground of some twelve or lifteen acres, which is about ready for the plough. We notice in passing her residence the growth of the hair likewise bleach it, and often, even now when the black rain is digmantly. "Why, I paid \$1000 this morning that the proving sight, and often, even now when the black rain is pouring, I seem to see those forms writhing independent that nothing improves the eyes and the complexion like white hair. You know, perhaps, that many things which promote the growth of the hair likewise bleach it, and often, even now when the black rain is pouring, I seem to see those forms writhing ingroves the eyes and the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet' Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical the promote the growth of the hair likewise bleach it, and often, even now when the black rain is pouring, I seem to see those forms writhing ingroves the eyes and the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet' Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical the promote of anything more sombre and poetically solemn than the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet' Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical the promote and poetically solemn than the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet' Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical the promote and poetically solemn than the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet' Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical the promote and poetically solemn than the denouement of 'Romeo and Juli

the work does credit to an excellent good

everything about her home is in trim. The financial management of this lady sur-passes a majority of our men, and would do credit to most of all of them.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS. Their Peculiar Characteristics Described by an Able Auctioneer Points
Valuable to Intending Purchasers.

[Transcript.]

As it is everybody's ambition to gain fame and prominence as a public speaker, and as it is in line with our principles to foster and forward every laudable ambition, we take this opportunity to set before our readers certain sample lots of public speakers, procured at great pains and immense expense, and we trust that every one of our readers

will find something in the lot that will suit

his predilections and prejudices.

voice, which moves in billowy grandent like this, —; the movement being kept up until the end of the sentence i reached, when the voice is permitted to curve gracefully upward, thus:—. This gives an opportunity for taking breath be

of time the wilderness about Babylon was converted into the magnificent hanging gardens.

They were constructed on the sides of some sloping hills not far from the royal palace. Of course, as they were intended for the pleasure of the queen, they must be made on the most splendid scale. Vastness was the ancient idea of magnificence. Not long ago the royal palace at Nineveh was explored, and found to cover a space larger than that covered by Boston Common and the Public Garden put together.

So the hanging gardens were made to cover a very large expanse. They were adorned with noble edifices and the most skilfully carved statues and pullars. In form, the gardens were a vast square. From the bettom of the hills on which they rose they were reached by broad flights of stone steps leading from terrace to terrace, the terraces rising one above the other in a series. At the foot of the hills were noble archways, with paved roads and soulbtured figures of great size lining the walls on either side; and beneath these archways the Assyrians might pass with ease on the backs of their largest elephants.

At the end of each terrace, just before the next stairway, was either an arch or a pavillon supported by massive pillars; while at the tops of the staircases were to be seen immense vases filled with flowers, and vines which hung down their sides, and carved figures of tions and tigers.

It was upon the broad terraces, which rested on gigantic columns, that the gardens were laid out with tasteful and lavish hand.

(Detroit Free Press.)
We came along to a cross-roads in Alawas about to open court, and it was proposed that we halt for an hour or two and witness operations. The case to come on was between two colored men, one of whom charged the other with having stolen a hoe. There were neither lawyers nor jury, but the judge called up the plaintiff

d: Burrows, how many witnesses has t dat Mr. Banker stole dat hoe?" "Two, sah."
"Mr. Bunker, how many witnesses has ou got dat you nebber took dat hoe, no-

ows mus' pay de costs. Eberyone knows lat fo' witnesses kin sw'ar harder dau two vitnesses, an' it am no use gwine ahead to ake up de waluable time of dis court." Mr. Burrows paid about \$3 costs, and as he was going away his honor continued:
"Next time you is gwine ter sue a man you wants mo' witnesses dan he's got or you are gwine to be left. Dis court will now adjourn an' go fishin'."

An Exquisite Bostonian.

(San Francisco Wasp.]
Berry Wall may be the King of the Dudes, nt the emperor of that fraternity is certainly a Boston exquisite now at the Palace. This hothouse flower of modern "sassiety" is followed everywhere by a solemn foot-man who has never been known to open his

The other day an acquaintance of the sostonian met him on Market street and

d:
d:
By the way, my dear boy, what on earth
you keep that servant tagging after you
P. He doesn't seem to be of any use."
You are very—aw—much mistaken, old
apple." drawled the dude. "I—aw—I
uldn't get along without him—couldn't,
ally," and he took out his cigarette case.

coat.
"Doncher notice his vest, dear chappie?"
said the lu-lu. "It's made of sand-paper. I
use him to scratch matches on."

In spite of the innumerable stories told

about the depreciation of Southern currency, I suppose there is always room for a fresh one.

A Southerner was riding a roan horse, when he was met by another man on the AFTER BULL RUN

Scenes of That Terrible Time Vividly Recalled.

Frightened Fugitives Dusty, Dirty, Sunburned and Weary.

Fearful Results of Battle-A Story of Thrilling Interest.

Marion R. Brown in Philadelphia Times.] Slowly we travelled out of the hearing of the booming guns on that ever memorable day, July 18, 1861, and when the echoes of the shocks were hushed in the distance the exciting scene was exchanged for a peaceful, quiet region, where the frightened birds, fleeing as well as ourselves from the their sad complaints one to another. Here it was impossible to believe in the realities we had left behind us. Was there really war? Was it not a fearful dream that we boys of our little village, lay dead and dying brought to California to experiment on in the pools and the thickets around Bull raising feathers for the milliners of Run? The bloody pages of history are now responding to these questions, and laurels feather business was a success or not, but I which are ofled and perfumed in a most un-

dulge in such unnecessary expedients, and if the hearer do make the attempt and apparently get the better of the rapid speaker, the rapid speaker has the power of denying that he said anything that the other said he said-and who, pray, is to know whether rapid speaker is to seize a sentence by the butt, as you would a horsewhip, and by a sudden and adroit movement snap out the rest of it in one time and one motion. This will require some practice. You would etter begin with detached sentences. When you have so far succeeded as to be ble to utter "The Commonwealth of Masachusetts" in one syllable, you will have one very far on your way toward perection as a rapid speaker. Exhibit 3 is of the mumbling variety; try useful when you can't think of the order of the road and the womankind descended to take a survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our sundidleburg. A survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey in the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the little town of Middleburg. A survey of our survey of the situation. We were in the neighborhood of the road and the womankind descended to take a survey of the situation. We were in t

large one.
Loud-mouthed; very useful al campaigns. Will be sold for; in fact, every kindness that human sympathy could suggest heaped upon us. clean white linen robes, they scampered

to sell low on a goount of the neavy stock we have on hand.

Exhibit 6 is a Sinday school talker; sure to interest the little ones; always begins, "My dear children," and can tell the biggest kind of fiction by the hour; can quiet the noisiest boy in ten minutes; has been known to put a whole Sunday school to sleep in half an hour. This is a prime lot. The price is high, but the goods are well worth all we ask for them.

Exhibit 7. This is a machine that deals in jokes, leaving out the point, and gets all jumbled up trying to apply them. Rather common, but well worth examining.

Exhibit 8. Ah! this is something worth looking at. It is the true orator. No discount on this lot. Its principal features are seven-jointed words, tautology, pleonasm, and "damnable iteration." Take this and you'll never regret it.

THE HANCING CARDENS.

The Greatest Marvel of Ancient Babylon were one of the seven wonders of the world; and truly if we can judge anothing to the price of the seven wonders of the world; and they were heartsore and weary; Although we were heartsore and weary;

Although we were heartsore and weary;

The hanging gardens of Babylon were one of the seven wonders of the world; and truly, if we can judge anything by the remains of them which still exist, they well deserved a place among the marvels of the olden time.

The story of their origin is an interesting one. It is said that there once lived a great Assyrian king, of vast wealth and power, who was devotedly attached to bis wife. Everything that she asked of him he was wont to grant. The moment that she formed a wish it was gratified.

Now this fair queen came from one of the most beautiful valleys of Persia, in which she was born and reared. She had been accustomed to live amid the most romantic scenery, to delight in avenues of trees and banks of flowers.

But Babylon was a dull place, and around it were nothing but bare fields and dreary heaths.

So the queen, though she had every lux-were which propersy could being the gazing stocks to the eyes of the Middle-burg. We had at that early day seen enough of war to believe it an awful reality, yet we were not desirous to be gazing stocks to the eyes of the Middle-burgers, who thronged around us to ask to concerning the war. They would scarcely stone that it husband, son or brother was safe. Through Main street we pushed our way, serious, tearful faces thronging the side-walks, for the inhabitants had turned out the most romantic scenery, to delight in avenues of trees and banks of flowers.

But Babylon was a dull place, and around it were nothing but bare fields and dreary heaths.

So the queen, though she had every lux-weight propersy could be the related to the sum of the propersy and the guise of a travelling show, with our colors flying.

Although we were heartsore and weary; although we had at that early day seen enough of war to believe it an awful reality, yet we were not desirous to be gazing stocks to the eyes of the Middleburg. We had at that early day seen enough of war to believe it an awful reality, yet we were not desirous to

They were to be welcomed and remain with kinsfolk until better and brighter times. In be over. Mr. John Marshall, son of the now that the idea has been turned as hall look forward to the time when any men who have been in the habit of and leaving their money to other insons will meet with a change of heart converted into the magnificent hanging of the arms of the magnificent hanging and a severe tax upon his hospitality to was slightly connected to me by marriage. He resided in the neighborhood of Piedmont, and though it seemed a great imposition upon a kind and generous heart and a severe tax upon his hospitality to drive up to his door and request him to take in a destitute family of refugees, yet in other place occurred to my mind. Mr. Ayre most kindly furnished me with a fresh horse and a negro boy as a guide to pilot me across the "Lost Mountain." Once safely across that lonely barrier and in the neighborhood of Piedmont, there would be no danger of losing myself. I began to feel like the lonely Indian who, when he was asked, "Was he lost?" answered: "Me no lost; wigwam lost." I racked my carriage with its living freight (they were all my worldly belongings) and with many regrets, bid adieu to my late travelling companions. It was a terriby hot day, that eve of the first battle of Manassas, and by the time we bad climbed the "Lost Mountain," which was completely destitute of shade, the heat become intense. Not a cloud to veil the stillness was oppressive. The narrow, stony road before us alone bore witness that any vehicle but our own had ever passed over it before. Somewhere on its broad surface we stopped to feed the horse, and here we found the largest and most luscious black-berries I had ever seen. They were most refreshing in the midst of this desert spot. The children gathered them in delight, the little negro guide spread himself out in the broiling sun for a nap; my nurse, a girl of 15, cried quietly under her sun-bonnet for her "mammy." whon he knew she would never more see, and I tried to school myself and to be resigned to whatever fate awaited me.

Well, I drove up to Mr. Marshall's gate on the evening of the 20th of fully and found

crowded with refugees from the neighborhood of Alexandria. Not one word was said about our going further, however. Mr. Marshall and his beautiful, accomplished wife received us with that genuine kindness that dwelt in the bosom of

A True Virginia Gentleman. "Could we occupy the tool house?" "Ah. the tools removed to the rafters above us some mattresses spread down and for the present our journey was ended. It would not probably interest my readers to know of all that transpired during the three months

all that transpired during the three months that we dwelt in the tool house. But never can I forget the unwearied kindness I received. Concerning the battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, we knew nothing until the day after, when many were weeping for the dead. The citizens who lingered on the edge of the battlefield brought us news of friends and dear ones engaged in the fight. Many went in voluntarily with any convenient weapon and fought the day out. Among them was a boy of 14 years, young Carey, a grandson of Lord Thomas Fairfax. He mingled with the men, pat m his strokes and escaped without a scratch. The day succeeding the battle a black, drenching rain fell during the whole day. It poured in torrents, a cold, pittless rain, as though the heavens wept over mao's cruelity. We learned on that day that those of Johnston's men who had fallen by the way still lay in the roads and at the Piedmont depot exposed to the fearful weather. I was deputed to look after them, and to bring back with me a few men who were not suffering from infectious diseases. Demitting and baskets of bread and but-

was deputed to look after them, and to bring back with me a few men who were not suffering from infections diseases. Demigiohns of tea and baskets of bread and butter were placed in the carriage and I set off. Rumors for once had not exaggerated the truth. Hundreds of men were lying around the depot, on the roads, in the fence corners, on the depot platform, and every available spot within the building was occupied by a prostrate form. Those exposed to the weather we covered with whatever we could find to shelter them. Pieces of sacking, blankets, boughs of trees, old matting or anything that would temporarily shelter them. Some were past caring for war or weather. Many were dying, some in delirium and others calmly vielding up their souls to the inevitable, the sudden sumnons. It was a fearful phase of the war. Who could care for them all? Our tears fell with the rain over these brave men. I say brave, because every one who possessed his senses was calm and thankful; so grateful for the tea and milk, though only a very few could take the bread.

God that I had never seen it or that I could forget it. It was with great difficulty I found three soldiers not afflicted with infectious disease to take with me for nursing. Three with sore feet were put in the carriage, grimy and dirty, and transported to that small house whose owner possessed so capacious a heart. But in a few days one of them developed measles and thirteen children took the infection; but death took away only one of the lambs of this numerous flock, and, sad to relate, it was the little daughter of our generous, large-hearted host.

In October I once more looked on the ruin of our desolated home. The hill on which I stood was paved with broken china, torn garments and ruined furniture. The hired servants left to preserve the house told me that the articles were piled on the floors and broken up with axes. These servants soon after decamped with the little that remained, and the walls of the house were pulled down to build winter guarters for some of the Federal soldiers, of what command I know not. A few bodies of Confederate dead lie on the hill now. They are the silent occupants of a spot noted for its beauty, and which was once musical with the songs of birds and the laughter of children.

### MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Californians' Taking Advantage of the Bad Boy's Father's Innocence Regarding Ostriches' Ways. [Peck in Milwaukee Sun.]

friend or foe.

At last in the gathering shadows of that quiet evening our weary horses refused to take another step. They came to a stand in the middle of the road and the womankind descended to take a survey of the situation.

American way. He wears an agreeable smile on his face and a comb over his left ear.

"What does medamoiselle desire? Will she have ber heir description." and the egg shell is for sale. The charge for each egg shell is about \$2 50. I remember the imported ostriches, and did not think but what the ostrich egg trade was all right until I had seen about a thousand dozen eggs on sale, and then I began to figure. I asked old Californians how many ostrich farms there were in the State, and the number of ostriches. I found that there were two farms, and about forty ostriches in all. Then I figured that worked, and that some bold man ought to getup an ostrich strike, and demand shorter hours of labor and less hours, and I was going to champion the ostrich; but further investigation has shown me that the ostriches are not suffering to any alarming extent. The eggs on sale never, in this world, emanated from live ostriches. They are made of porcelain, or I do not know porceiain when I see it. O California, how often would I have taken you to my bosom, and loved you, and swore that there was no wooden nutmeg about you! How I have stood up for you when people at the East said that you were liars about climate, and deceivers about the value of mining stocks. I have been your friend, and now you have played a porceiain ostrich egg on me, and got me to pay \$3 for it. Octobring the strick was I was I was I was to the strick was I who interfered to protect a wife from the wrath of her husband, and both husband and wife turned in and beat him. I interfered to cause the Chinaman to go away from fair California, and what is the result? The Chinaman starches the tail of my shirt, and brings me "lice pudding" when I call for pie, and the native Californian sells me porcelain ostrich eggs. This is too much. Take back your porcelain ostrich egg, California, or I can never be more to you than a dear sister in the future.

ried the same week. He was a nice sort of a fellow, and we weren't divorced until late in the spring I believe. I see by this paper that a man named Skinderly — Azariah Skinner-died in the East the other day, leaving considerable property. Now do tell me that was the name of my second husband, that's a nice man."

"Here it is," said the clerk. "No, it was Skinderson, George B. Sorry."

"Dear, dear, what a pity."

"Married now, ma'am?"

"Not just now. Divorced last month. You see my last hubby couldn't play cribbage and I fairly dote on it. Play cribcage?"

"Dear, dear, what a pity,"
"Married now, ma'am?"
"Not just now. Divorced last month."
You see my last hubby couldn't play cribbage and I fairly dote on it. Play cribbage and it men. "Don't be alarmed, mademoiselle maidens fair and fancy free, the members have been investigating methods and means to put into force the vital features of the constitution—protection from the mash-inations of men. A variety of plans and opinions were discussed and rejected, and finally an inventive miss of seventeen submitted a working model of what was called the "Steel Barb Corset." This is a machine which must be seen and felt to be appreciated. Instead of the common strips of whalebone, flat and flexible strips of steel, with barbs three-quarters of an inch long and points like needles, are substituted. There are four rows of these steels on each side. The space between the barbs is filled in with loose cotton, covered with strong linen. The outer covering has eyelets through which the barbs pass for business. Thus armed the members of the association are proof against the blandishments of star gazing, sofa tugs and bissful seances of the courting season. We unto him whose arms press the loaded corsets. Better far the caresses of the family dog or the palpitating pressure of the old man's cowhides. maidens fair and fancy free, the memthe palpitating pressure of the old man's cowhides.

Risky, Eut She Cot There.

'John," she said to the young man who ad been courting her for five long years-John, I sat for my photograph today. I uppose you want one?'

"O, yes, indeed."
"By the way, John, I had them taken es cially for some friends in California, and ey want my autograph on the cards. Now, hn. I don't know whether to sign my maiden name or wait a few months until after I am married. I suppose you do in-tend to get married in a few months, don't you, John?" you, John?"
It was a desperate move, but she won, and in two months both will be made one.

Illustrating an Oath. [Tid-Bits.]
Teacher—Johnnie, do you know the na-

ART IN HANDLING

Secret Told by a Talkative French Coiffeur.

American Women Have the Most Beautiful Hair in the World.

Spanish Blonde Hair That is Worth Lots of Money.

man-because the only men engaged in the business in this country are Frenchmen. The shop is light and airy, and in the big window in front are fourteen young women made of wax with luxuriant hair dressed in bewildering variety-all the faces

with that phenomenal unlikeness to the human family which seems to be the object of the makers of these heads. The number of these is a very good Speaking of the ostrich reminds me of test of a hairdresser's prosperity. They are had crept along the verge of the battle something. Readers will remember that a expensive, ranging from \$20 to \$60, and are field? Was it true that the youth, the mere few years ago about twenty ostriches were perishable, the wax peeling off the face and

Monsieur le Coiffeur advances. He has a

It is impossible to describe his accent. He

With Marvellously White Arms, whose whiteness doesn't rub off, and pearly necks that didn't use to be pearly. Mademoiselle seats herself, however, without asking

Three other women like herself are seated

and say: "See monsieur, my hair is all fallostrich egg, California, or I can never be
more to you than a dear sister in the future,
but all the commendation of the control of the license clerk at the City Hall and said
sweetly:

"The matroe they ears the style of the license clerk at the City Hall and said
sweetly:

"The married in '75 - wasn't it Skindearly?"

"The one of the license clerk at the City Hall and said
sweetly:

"The one of the license clerk at the clerk,
"The gentleman who was my husband
the winter of '75 and '75. I know it was
Skin-something. He was my second husbe band only, and I've got a horrid bad menor of the license clerk at the clerk,
"Skin-something. He was my second husbe band only, and I've got a horrid bad menor of the license clerk hall blonde, I think. Yes,
"The young ladies too, have had
the winter of '75 and '75. I know it was
Skin-something. He was my second husso was the futtree times. I was originally from Chicaco, you know, My second
the skin-something. He was my second husdear of the license clerk at the clerk,
"This is name?" asked the clerk.
"The gentleman who parts his hair in the middle. Why,
then, did the mould-board of tantalizing or
the demonstelles never think of such
a thing. The monters in Franch such as they have no longer
the demonstelles never think of such
a thing the houd-board of tantalizing
the number of the sum to the counter of
the license clerk at the City Hall and said
sweetly:

"The cert-white of the counter of the the same who are no longer
the demonstelles never think of such
a thing the houd-board of tantalizing
the number of the same."

"The gentleman who parts his hair in the middle. Why,
then, did the mould-board of tantalizing
the number of the same."

"The gentleman who never the same."

"The gentleman who was my husband
the winter of '75 and '75. I know it was
skim-something. He was my second husscale the demonstelles never think of sum the first of the head, inthe winter of '75 and '75. I know it was
skim ming his ledger.

Many Women May Think That Art

can supply the front, but a false front can be told ten squares off." Monsieur nodded. He did not like to commit himself further. All of this time he had been washing mademoiselle's hair in warm water. He wrung it out like a dishcloth, suddenly wheeled around a copper cylinder,

time. "How is the trade in false hair?"

Monsieur smiled.
"Very good. As good as usual."
"But so much less hair is worn than for-"But so much less hair is worn than formerly."

Monsieur snickered: "I don't know about that, mademoiselle. It is true the hideous masses that were worn in chatelaine plaits and waterfalls some years ago are nolonger the thing—but those styles injured the hair of American women so much that every one of them over 30 has to wear false hair. Not much of it, but it must be superior in quality and make-up to what it was some years ago. It must be of the finest French hair—the best in the world."

"Is the French hair better than the German?" inquired mademoiselle, remembering the long, fair plaits of the German and Scandinavian women.

Scandinavian women.

"Much the best," replied monsieur, still clipping away industriously. "The French women protect their hair, especially those who sell it. Even the French peasant woman tucks up her hair and ties a hand-kerchief over it. But the German and Scandinavian women plait their hair and Scandinavian women plait their hair and kerchief over it. But the German and Scandinavian women plait their hair and let it hang down their backs, where it is exposed to all the rigors of a harsh climate. Too much sun and air is as bad for the hair as none at all—it makes it coarse and tough, and destroys all the finer shades, bleaching it out to a dull blonde. You never see 'radiant hair' unless it has been well cared for. The Freuch women understand this, and consequently their hair brings a better price. Some very fine black hair comes from the girls in the Spanish tobacco factories. It is said, although I don't know but it is only an old woman's tale, that the fumes of the tobacco they work and the cigarettes they are always smoking are good for the hair. At all events, for black hair and the darker shades of brown, Spanish hair is a good as the best, and a

Fine Head of Spanish Blonde Hair!"--Monsieur let both the scissors and the comb fall in the excess of his enthusiasm. "I have heard," said mademoiselle, "that a Spanish blonde was usually the most ex-

Teacher—Johnnie, do you know the nature of an oath?

Johnnie—Yes'm. It is something that a man gives when he wants to be believed.

Teacher—That's right. Now, let us have it illustrated. Johnnie, suppose your father should swear to your mother that he would be at home at 10 o'clock in the evening. Where would he be at that hour?

Johnnie—In Tim Doogan's bar-room.

Breaking Out in a New Place.

(Buffalo Courier.]

In a Buffalo household in which the "Mikado" is a favorite composition a little girl came down stairs the other day and asked her aunt what dreadful things she supposed her still younger sister put in her prayers. The aunt expressed her inability to conjecture, and the shocked little maiden replied: "She says 'Oh. Lord, bless the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la."

A Morbid View of It.

(Washington Hatchet.)

A Morbid View of It.

(Washington Hatchet.)

Esthetic young lady—"Can you conceive of anything more sombre and poetically solemn than the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet?" Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical them "'

Johnnie—Thir would make them goddesses. But how often does a professur de cotificur get a braid of this glorious blonde hair? About once in a hundred years! It is seldom found except among the higher classes, who will not sell that had ro course. I have had about a lattle girl came down stairs the other day and asked her a unit what dreadful things she supposed her still younger sister put in her prayers. The aunt expressed her inability to conjecture, and the shocked little maiden replied: "She says 'Oh. Lord, bless the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la."

A Morbid View of It.

(Washington Hatchet.)

Esthetic young lady—"Can you conceive of anything more sombre and poetically solemn than the denouement of 'Romeo and Juliet?" Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic?" Cynical them "It have heard," said mademoiselle. "It is the numbers of women, scarcely arrived the middle age, who have such too elegant.

"The American ladies

day ladies barely over 40 with exquisite snow-white hair. If it is bleached, why does not the new hair come out dark, as have sometimes seen with the blonde hair produced by bleaching? With that there is a continual necessity for renewing the process, as the new hair comes out the original color."

"Well, first, the white hair is much more thoroughly bleached than the blonde, and no other tint is added to it—all the coloring matter is removed. Then it is done with ladies over 40 who are already turning gray. Nature sometimes permits herself to be hurried. The most beautiful white hair in the world is produced by art assisting nature. When the hair is already gray it can be treated to produce that silvery sheen which is so much admired."

"Of course," remarked mademoiselle, "perfectly white hair is much more valuable than any other kind."

"It is worth about three times as much," answered monsieur, beginning to twist mademoiselle's hair up in coils and puffs on top of her head. "There are certain fine grades of white hair, long and soft, that bring their own prices. I have soid often a braid of white hair, long and soft, that bring their own prices. I have soid often a braid of white hair for \$75 and \$100, and sometimes for more."

"Where do you get your hair from chiefly?" asked mademoiselle.

Monsieur smiled.

"From firance and Germany chiefly. The content is a horse of it all. I am satisfied that Jim is a horse

Monsieur smiled.
"From France and Germany chiefly. The "From France are regularly visited.

"From france and Germany chiefly. The convents in Europe are regularly visited. The nuns cut off their hair in taking their final vows, and it is usually of a very good sort. Only they will do it themselves, and are apt to do it unskilfully."

By that time monsieur was through, and mademoiselle's hair, fresh and shining, was beautifully dressed. Mademoiselle put on her bonnet and wraps, handed over the \$2 20 for the operation and the hair tonic and received a magnificent farewell bow from monsieur.

### ANOTHER NEW NOVEL.

A Realistic Piece of Fiction Said to be Written After the Present Boston Style. [Arkansaw Traveller.]

Mr. C. D. Bickley sat in his library. He was a proud and dignified man. Proud? It is impossible to describe his accent. He calls does doos, and shampoo. champoo. "A shampoo, if you please, and afterward my hair dressed."

M. le Coiffeur leads the way with a grand flourish past the desk where madame presides according to the French method of monsieur doing the work and madame keeping the books—through the lace curtains draped apart, back into the little screened-oil room where the secrets of the toilet are unveiled. Mademoiselle has a huge suspicion that something else besides hairdressing goes on in these little rooms. Ladies go in with washed-out complexions and come out blooming like the roses. The establishment keeps open far into the night, and driving past carriages have been known to stop, out of which stepped women in evening dress, who reappear, not only much better looking in the face, with clearly defined brows and peachy compaction, but

With Marvellously White Arms, Yes, for his ancestors had come over in the Cauliflower. Mr. Bickley sat wrapped in not guess at the cause which had brought about so great a change in him. He was once lively, even gay, but now he was sad. in it. I thought I would turn out and The plough of restless thought was turning go by the carriage to get out of the up furrows in his brow. What caused this dust, and I pulled out, to walk Jim by.

thought? Ah, what caused it! There was a cause, yes, a deep cause, but Bickley kept it hidden within himself. Why did he not tell his wife? She and he were intimate, and notwithstanding the fact that they were married, they often met each other and, not unfrequently, they engaged in conversation. Why, then, did not Bickley tell his wife? Some men would have done so, but reticence was one of Bickley's peculiarities. See, the furrows Three other women like herself are seated before the tables, over which hang lookingglasses. Monsieur, as mademoiselle's wraps are removed, begins to take down her hair 
deftly. His speech is punctuated with notes 
of admiration over the growth, fineness, 
silkiness of mademoiselle's hair. These 
compliments fall harmiessly on mademoiselle's ear, knowing it to be a part of the 
business which is charged for although not 
specified in the bill. Meanwhile, the monsieur's glib tongrue is running.

"Oh, these Americans! They have the 
most beautiful hair in the world when they 
grow up, and lose it—throw it away and destroy it because they don't know how to 
take care of it. They trim it with curling 
inons, they pinch and break it with crims 
inon his character. He had 
not speculiated in stocks, neither had he active that the bill. Meanwhile, the monstear of the princh and break it with crims 
inon his character. He had 
not speculiated in stocks, neither had he active the total set years the style of hair 
in the world when they 
wash it with whiskey and 
quinine, and when it is all gone they come 
and say: 'See, monsieur, my hair is all falling out; you must give me something to 
bring out a new copy."

"But do not French ladies the same?"

"But do not french ladies the

ears? Oh, no, for she had ears, ears which would attract attention in the largest crowd.

Mrs. Bickley entered the library. "Calvin," she said—she and her husband were pretty well acquainted with each other and she felt that she had had a right to address him by his Christian name—"Calvin, what is the matter with you?"

He looked the with a start. "Do you see that there is anything the matter with me?" he replied.

"Yes, we have all noticed it. We are good friends, so tell me what it is."

He drew up his right leg and shoved away an ottoman with his foot. Was it his right leg? Let us be certain of this. The ratsbane of modern fiction is its reck. Bessess of expression. Even Dickens and Thackeray are not free from such an imputation. Ah, the new school of American writers is far superior to the old school of English moulders of fiction. Our art is much finer than the art of Charles Reade. Why, let wouldn't bet him pass the brute ahead of him. Horses have feelings as well as anybody, and I knew it, and if Jim was brought up to a certain line of conduct about taking dust into his lungs from wagons ahead, was it right in me to hold him back? That was the question which I debated of him. Horses have feelings as well as anybody, and I knew it, and if Jim was brought up to a certain line of conduct about taking dust into his lungs from wagons ahead, was it right in me to hold him back? That was the question which I debated with Jim, as he walked along to overtake the some and the public of the same and the provide with Jim, as he walked along to overtake the some and the public of the same and the provide was anybody, and I knew it, and if Jim was brought up to a certain line of conduct about taking dust into his lungs from wagons ahead, was it right in me to hold him back? That was the question which I debated with Jim, as he walked along to overtake the sum of the matter with up to a certain to his lungs from wagons ahead, was it right in me to hold him back? That was the question which I debated with Jim, as he wal writers is air superior to the old school of the English moulders of fiction. Our art is much to be the strain that the art of Charles Reade. Why, he went so far as to write interesting books. What nonsense; what a departure from realism. People should not be entertained. They should be taught the truth. What is truth in fiction? Loveliness? Ah! no; that's were you're off. Modern American fiction is too earnest for loveliness; it has a mission, the mission of non-interest, or duness, if you will have it so. He who would convey a meaning in a paragraph is not a genius, but he who spreads an idea over twenty years ago said too much in one book. Just look at the lack of skill displayed by George Eliot. There is in Adam Bedeenough material for half a dozen books. Were Eliot living now she might learn an important lesson from our Boston novellists. There is poor old Wikie Collins. He has been amusing people for years. His emptiness of aim and his false diction are interested to the great duestion at issue.

"Yes, Calvin, tell me what troubles you." He arose, chewed a clove which he took from his "wes'cut" pocket, sat down again, blew his nose and replied:
"I am deeply affected."
"Yes, Calvin, tell me what troubles you." He arose, chewed a clove which he took from his "wes'cut" pocket, sat down again, blew his nose and replied:
"I am deeply affected."
"Yes, Calvin, tell me what troubles you." He arose, chewed a clove which he took from his "wes'cut" pocket, sat down again, blew his nose and replied:
"I am deeply affected."
"Yes, Calvin, tell me what the trouble is. I am deeply affected."
"Yes, dear—let me call you dear for our post on the pread a clove which he chook from his "wes'cut" pocket, sat down again, blew his nose and replied:
"I am deeply affected."
"Yes, dear—let me call you dear for our post of the pread a clove which he chook from his "wes'cut" pocket, sat down again, blew his nose and replied:
"I am deeply affected."
"Yes, dear—let me call you dear for our post of the pread a clove which he call he bega

He gazed, with a wild stare, at vacancy and replied: "I cannot tell you. I believe that you are a friend of mine and that you would aid me if you could; but my trouble is beyond your help or advice."

"Is it so bad as that?"

"Yes are your west."

'Yes, even worse."
Then I cannot help you?"

"No."
"What shall I do?"
"Cook me a couple of eggs, soft boiled."
The tears started from her eyes. They had lived together during many years, and this was the first time that he had confided in her—the first time that he had imparted to her the scoret that he wanted his eggs soft boiled. She could not conceal her emption.

his feet on the hard road. I knew it was wrong, and I was going to turn to the man in the other carriage, and plead with him to please hold up, and let me go by, but when I got alongside I looked at him, and actually there was a look of defiance on his face, as though he owned that road. He acted real saucy. I couldn't see any way out of it, and I handled Jim just about as I thought Mr. Lynch, his owner would, under the circumstances. I just let him went. Well, you have seen the sky-rocket in a Fourth of July fireworks pass by the Roman candles, and the nigger chasers, and the fire-crackers, and go whooping through the air, snorting sparks in every direction. That was the way Jim went by that smart Aleck and his horse. For about three blocks it was a rattler, and then I bulled Jim down and he was calm as a kitten, and I think it saved Jim's life. The little Baptist woman who sat beside me, I am sure, is opposed to racing on Sunday, but having on a dress that soils easy with dust she forgot to say anything about it until we had got well past the dusty horse, and then she asked, "Do you know what day this is?" It was a rebuke I did not expect, but I stood it like a man, and said it should not occur again. But do you know, I have a suspicion that she was a little bit proud of Jim? I only judge by the fact that when she got out of the buggy she patted Jim on the neck, and let him take a mouthful out of a corsage bouquet of roses, baby-blue-eyes and other flowers. However, I know how it will be; they will all be talking about it tomorrow on the street, and I shall have to go away from here without any reputation. It beats all how this rare atmosphere knocks the reputation out of a man. motion.
"Don't weep, Elmira," said he.
"Oh, Calvin, I cannot help it."
"Yes, but remember that we live in Boson and that we may become characters in

ton and that we may become characters in the great American novel."
"You are right," she said, as she wiped her eyes. "I know that I must not show too much emotion. Won't you please tell me what ails you?"
"I cannot."
"I think not."
"I think not."
She went into the kitchen. Mr. Bickley leaned his head against the wall and sighed. We would tell what ailed him, but that would not be realism. The great aim of the realist is to leave the reader in doubt.

(Puck.)
Young husband (to photographer)—"Will basket with the chinaware. Remember ou set a time for taking baby's picture, as this. Contact with the cups and saucers

Light-Weight Paragraphs.

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]

Don't put the stove lids into the same

will rub the blacking off.
On moving into a new house do not for

get to feel around on top of the cellar

get to feel around on top of the cellar wall. You may find something. Sometimes it is empty and sometimes there is a drop or two left.

The family cat should be moved first in a load all by herself. The men are fresh and strong and active then. They can move the piano when they are tired, but not the cat.

The revival meetings have been well timed. A man who goes to church in the

The revival meetings have been well timed. A man who goes to church in the evening is not likely to say "gosh" the next day if a bureau chases him down stairs and jumps on his stomach.

April is the month of smiles and tears, according to the poets. According to hard facts, however, it is the month in which both ends of every length of stove-pipe are exactly alike as to diameter.

Built Un Dudes

(Philadelphia News.)

the majority of swell young men, took the reporter aside and told him how the dude

was made up.

A fashionable tailor who has the trade of

Photographer—"H-m. How old is the Y. H .- "Six months." Y. H.—"Yes, and he's a daisy."
Y. H.—"Yes, and he's a daisy."
P.—"H.m. I suppose he is. Mother'll be long, of course?"
Y. H.—"Yes."
P.—"Father, too?"

oon as possible, please?'

Y. H.—"Oh, yes." P.—"H-m. Nurse?" Y. H.—"Yes." mother?" P.—"Grandmother."
Y. H.—"Two of 'em."
P.—"H-m. Let me see. This is 1st of pril. How would the 12th or 13th of next becomber suit you?"
Y. H.—"December! I can't wait that P.—"I'm sorry, sir; but my time is all taken up to the middle of December. Good

Y. H.—"Morn'n'!" Not So Monotonous. [Texas Siftings.] "Your life must be very monotonous," said Gus De Smith, looking in the window

said Gus De Smith, looking in the window of the Austin Post Office at the clerk stamping letters.

"What makes you think so?"

"It would drive me crazy to be everlastingly pounding letters with a hand-stamp. It's the same thing over and over every day."

"Oh, no, it's not," replied the clerk. "Yesterday I was stamping 27-on the letters, today it's 28, and tomorrow I'll be stamping the 29th of the month, so you see it's not so monotonous after all."

was made up.

"The first thing." he said, "is to build out the first staudent "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student." Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student (looks "Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student." Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student." Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student." Aboat the 20th." First student—"And do in your purse?"

Second student." Aboat the 20th." Aboat the 20th." It is made light and is not too warm. The lates are made of the light and is padded to fill out the l

Called Me Back to Earth.

told about last week, that Mr. Lynch of Los Angeles lent to me. Well, Jim is the cause of it all. I am satisfied that Jim is a horse that has no respect for the Sabbath. I do not mean to say Jim has not been brought up right. I wouldn't say that of any gentleman's road horse. I have allowed Jim to do about as he pleased with me. I am sat isfied Jim's owner is well acquainted all around here, for Jim thinks no more of turning right into anybody's orange grove than I would of driving into the Soldiers' Home grounds at home. There may be signs up warning people not to pick orange blossoms, but Jim will reach his gray nose up into a tree and pick a mouthful as though he owned the place, and instead of the proprietor of the grove being mad, as soon as he sees that it is Jim he will laugh, and if I don't watch the man he will fill the hind end of the buggy with choice oranges, and pick a handful of roses and feed to Jim. I have been proud of Jim until today. The horse has made me acquainted with people I never should have known, by his cheek in going right into private grounds without any invitation. He has shown gall enough for a four-horse team since I have had him, and I rather enjoyed it, but today he has huniliated me, and I shall take him back to his master tomorrow. I was driving along the principal street this Sunday afternoon, in a sleepy, dreamy sort of way, looking at the mountains with one eye, and some ripe oranges with the other, when a cloud of dust istied Jim's owner is well acquainted all

Could answer to my love thus be expressed?

An artificial sponge is appearing in large numbers in England. We understand that the lowest it can be wound up to ask for is a The Reign of Soap.

> We stumble over bed-slats Reclining in the hall.

Our swallow-tail begirt All hail, O gentle spring-time, With beauties manifold, All musical with brooklets And bright with flowers of gold.

When this old house is cleaned. Irresistible [Chicago Ledger.

fairly on deck. A Voyage. [Harlan H. Bellard in St. Nicholas.] When sleep is coy and slumbers flee,

I care not where the far shores be I leap from the strand, And, oar in hand, I ride on the tide of the mystic sea.

Till dream-clouds dense Hide the shores of sens

Prevention of Cruelty. Rambler. Miss Mimosa—I hope you will call very

It curled with pliant tenderness And touched with many a coy caress Her sanctity of shoulders bare. Her veins pulsed quickly with desire; So warm was their consuming flow, I wondered that the passion's fire Did not melt all her bosom's snow.

It seemed it could not trust its eves You ask the color of her eyes:

Constant.

The story is told of our great statesman. Frank Lawler, that, returning once from the East via the Michigan Central railroad, he got off at Falls' View to look at Niagara. After examining it critically for a moment, he turned to a bystander and remarked: "Huge, ain't it? I s'pose it runs all night

She'd thought of me and missed me. She helped me off with coat and hat,

My heart was like a feather!

We sat there on the sofathen,

A New Almanac. Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]
First student—"What date is today?" Second student (looks into his purse-First student-"And do you find the date

manac. My purse, you know, has two divisions. From the 1st to the 10th the gold is on the right and silver on the left side; from the 10th to the 20th silver is on the right, and on the left there is nothing; and from the 20th to the 30th—nothing on the

shoulders are made into the coat with cotton. The same material is generously and artistically distributed in the shoulders and chest. The collar is cut high, and with the high linen collars now worn they admirably conceal the thin pipe of a neck common to the genus dude. That man," pointing to the dude who had resumed his coat and bread shoulders without having struck a blow, "weights about 109 pounds, and he is built up to look 170 pounds. Oh, no," said the tailor, walking off, "all men are not what they seem, and we tailors profit by the fact." BRIC-A-BRAC.

A Fault Paul H. Hayne.

Rare form, bright eyes, fair forehead wreathed With sunniest curls! Child's mouth and voice Most tender cadence in the coo of doves!

A heart! Ah! sad miracle!—the heart's left out! True Love. (Chicago Ledger.)
Spiders are affectionate little creatures. The females eat up their lovers.

Formula for Lent (Washington Critic.)

Informal is the word for Lent. Informal cards, informal balls; Informal tears from 4 to 6, And very brief informal calls.

Informal meetings, now and then,
Those sweet, exclusive, small affairs;
There's nothing formal in the town,
Unless it be our formal prayers. A Long-Felt Want.

heard only by the baby using it. En Grande Tenue.

We sat together over ices cool—
And Love seemed playing on her rosy cheek;
Blind Cupid led me on to play the fool,
I pressed my suit with honeyed words so meek.

Ah, no-deceived! The maid I could not blame; She'd dropped some sherbet on her snow white An Improvement.

Burlington Free Press.]

(Puck.]
The air is full of bluebirds,
The trees are full of buds.
The bucket's full of whitewash,

The house is full of suds

And down the stairs in spring-time Secure an early fall. We see the stove-pipe dreaming On glossy vest and shirt, We see a ham from Pittsburgh

Come on, O rose-crowned beauty, With all your charms unscreened You bet we'll just be happy

Dio Lewis says a man needn't sneeze unless he wants to. He most generally wants to, though, by the time the sneeze gets

I hasten down to the dreamland sea, Where fancy's boat Doth lightly float On the silent waters, awaiting me. Of the waters that sparkle so bright and free:

I slip away from the cares of day And the land and the sky and the sea grow gray

For full in view A fairy crew Is spreading the shadowy sails of sleep.

often, Mr. Snifkins.
Snifkins—I am sure I shall only be too Miss Mimosa-You see Topsy likes to play with you so much, and the poor little doggy

has not been quite herself lately! Ma'm'selle Delicieuse [Daniel E. O'Sullivan in the Currents]
Her nair fell free in tawny fold,
As if wound downward through the night From some far star of molton gold That ravelled out its threads of light.

A mystery of costly face Some timid bird that would be free. The moon peered shyly from the skies

Sleep was the groom; Ma'm'selle the bride.

That wife of Mine. [Somerville Journal.] She met me at the door last night, All dainty, fresh and smiling, And threw her plump arms round me tight She hugged me, as she kissed me, And told me how the live-long day

And led me, still close-chinging.
Into the dining-room, and sat
Down at the table singing.
The meal was perfect; fresh-cut flow'rs,
The fire-light warm and rosy.
Made all seem bright; swift flew the hours
And we were, oh! so cosy! Then, after dinner, she and I

Sang the old songs together
We used to sing in days gone by,— My heart was like a feather?
Our happiness made earth a heaven,
And now, as I review it.
I recollect, 'twas past eleven
Almost before we knew it.

We sat there on the solution,
She nestling close beside me,
Softly she smoothed my hair, and when
I kissed her, did not chide me.
She fondly pinched my cheek, and so,
Her dimpied hand upon it,
She whispered: "Darling, do you know,
I need a new spring bonnet?"

in your purse?"
Second student—"Yes, that is my al-

There is a fortune for some Rondout man who can invent a rattlebox that can be J. E. S. in the Tech.) A violent thrill perturbed her graceful frame!





where the creek lisses and cropede chines which are embroidered all over in the same of delicate colors, and come in both pleese and edgings. Greens, reds and browns mixed up on a brown or being groundwork give a decidedly oriental effect. A very handsome lace seemed to be woren of silk twine, combined with silver and gold threads. A novelty was a scotch plaid net word that was a first and stand the present and the present and

Justice Outside of the Law Courts.

How the Golden Rule is

France Places It on Her Statute Books.

Making Fair Dealings the Law of the Nation.

Many Successful Trials in the United States.

Arbitration has a higher, holier missio to perform, that of protecting the weak against the strong. It takes things as it finds them. The world is full of men who like to fight, and who cannot live unless they do. To these arbitration has no mission: it cannot interfere in a bargain to which both sides consent. But when strong oppress the weak, when the rich man robs the poor and starves into consent, then arbitration in like a Knight of the Round Table, kills the dragon and rescues the fainting maiden. Mediation comes in between the contestants with streaming eyes and plaintive tenes, entreating them to stop in the name of mercy. If she is suc cessful the combatants shake hands, confess they were fools and part friends. Arbitration is of sterner stuff. When she sees an act of cruelty, she cries "Stop!" and will not be satisfied until the wrong is righted. not be satisfied until the wrong is righted. Reconciliation and forgiveness are secondary considerations. Let things stop where they are. Other matters can be adjusted later. Justice is the body, and arbitration the soul of eternal right. One is a dead ideal, the other an active principle: one a beautiful carved image, the other a living body, full of sympathy for the distressed and of

Power to Punish Evil-Doers.

Arbitration bestows the functions which for the past 2000 years the courts, and the rts alone, have exercised upon every upright citizen whom his associates may seedents and statutes, from grave judges

the greedy and encouraging the modest tration holds the fate of the race in its has this power been used? How will

How has this power been used? How will it be exercised in the future?

Here in America arbitration is yet in its infancy. Though employed for a century or more in France—where, by the way, there are more working people who own the land and the houses they occupy than in any other country on earth—though known for a long time in France, not until the Geneva commission made the "Alabama awards," settling grave points of international difficulty and probably preventing a war between this country and Great Britain, it was not until this was decided that Americans knew what arbitration could do, or what potency for good existed in juries where reason sits as judge, where meddling lawyers are not allowed to make delays, and where witnesses are believed without being sworn. Had the decision of this commission been against the United States, perhaps, American citizens would not have valued the methods so highly; but it was in our favor; it had won a victory over our old encountry was the alm of vengeance to our ued the methodssohighly; but it was in our favor; it had won a victory over our old enemy, it was the balm of vengeance to our shipowners and our merchants. The people stayed at home and saw the United States win a victory without bloodshed and without expense. They liked going to war in that way. Before this, only the wealthy could afford to go to the war and fight, and

Bleed and Die by Substitute, Now the poorest man in the land could do the same thing. In battles like this he was the equal of a millionnaire.
Successful on a large scale in fixing up

froubles between nations, arbitration was next tried in adjusting differences between corporations and their employes. At the corporations and their employes. At the corporations and the hands lost their millions porations and the hands lost their millions. porations and the hands lost their millions for nothing, excepting to see which could hold out the longer, after the great disturbance at Pittsburg, Penn, where the railroads and the owners of the mines and factories lost \$10,000,000 in a few weeks, and where the loss of the strikers cannot be estimated in money, after many such experiences as these, it was suggested that these things might be fixed up just as well and with much less expense by arbitration. It was tried by several, and worked well. Arbitration could be applied to small affairs as successfully as to great. For chemical purposes the analysis of a himbieful of water taken from the Atlantic is as satisfactory as it is to decompose the whole ocean. The elements are all there. all there.
One of the most thorough experiments in

One of the most thorough experiments in arbitration, not only from the number of interests involved and from the proneness of shose who work at the business to go out on strikes, as well as from the length of time which it has been in operation and the manner by which it originated and in which it has been conducted, is that of Messrs Straiton & Storm, eigar manufacturers of New York City. This firm, which does the largest business in making cigars of any private concern in the world, employs upwards of 2200 people, mostly Germans and Bohemians, and turns out on an average over 250,000 cigars a day, requiring vast workshops and an immense outlay of capital. All their cigars are high priced, and the workmen are as skilful as any in the world. The men and women, of whom over 60 per cent. belong to the former, while less than 40 per cent. are of the latter server work by the vice-real treatment. whom over 60 per cent belong to the former, while less than 40 per cent are of the latter sex, work by the piece and depend upon their ability to do work for the pay they receive. Working ten hours a day a good man can earn \$20 a week, though the average price of wages is something less than this amount: so it may be inferred that most of the labor is skilled.

In 1876 there was a long and violent strike in the factory, causing great loss to the company and much suffering among the employes. At last the workpeople came back and worked steadily until 1879, when the prospects of further agitation and possible strikes led the owners to suggest that future differences be

Settled by a Joint Board,

Settled by a Joint Board, made up of the foremen and employes Without entering into the details of trials and propositions made, it is enough to say that a board was finally made up in the following manner: The workpeopie are divided into two classes, the makers, so-called, which includes the strippers, rollers, etc., and the packers, who put the manufactured cigars in boxes. About 10 per cent. of all the people are packers. In arranging the board of arbitration the makers and packers met and elected fifteen representatives from each class. Then each of these bodies of fifteen zeen met and elected seven of their number to form their portion of the board of arbitration. Supposing the trouble to be adjusted was with the makers, the seven representatives from these work-people met the seven men selected by the company, and these fourteen made choice of one of the delegated packers to complete the board. In case the trouble was with the packers, the fifteenth man was taken from the makers, so that the employes had a majority of one in each board. These boards met and organized by electing a chairman and secretary, and then proceeded to consider the points in a regular manner. Every request, either for a raise by the employes or for a reduction and propositions made, it is enough to say

electing a chairman and secretary, and then proceeded to consider the points in a regular manner. Every request, either for a raise by the employes or for a reduction by the company, had to be submitted in writing and posted up on a bulletin-board several days prior to adjudication, so all should see it and have time to discuss the matter. At the opening of the meeting the secretary read the transactions of the previous meeting, had his record accepted, and then the side which demanded an innovation presented the written request and stated his reasons for the innovation. When he was through the other side presented its case, giving figures and estimates in full, but indulging in no rhetoric. If any point relative to prices paid for work or received for goods in other factories came up the meeting was adjourned and the places visited to find out the truth of the matter. When all the facts had been presented a vote was taken, and no matter which way it went, or who lost or who won,

All Abided by the Decision, d the factory was kept running without a hitch. Of the many hundred votes taken during the past seven years, scarcely one resulted in a strict party division of 8 to 7. In most all cases the justice of one side or the other was so plain and evident that only two or three voted in the minority.

asked for a raise of \$1 on a thousand, saying another dollar should go to the tobacco raiser, while the third belonged to the manufacturer. Wages were good at the time, and this firm was paying better rates than any other in the city. The company urged this as a reason against a rise, but the workpeople insisted and it came before the board, and, strange to say, not only did all the embloyes vote for the proposition, but a majority of those who represented the company, including the junior partner, Mr. Storm, who was president of the board. The tax was taken off April 1, which occurred Wednesday, and the company granted an increase of \$1 a thousand, to date back to the previous Saturday.

On two occasions the company has found it necessary to reduce the pay of its hands, and on submitting the matter to the board it was conceded with hardly any opposition. In short, there is a perfect understanding between all concerned, and though many of the people are Bohemian socialists, who believe that everything relating to property should be revolutionized, they all bow to the behests of arbitration, and go to work with good will immediately after some of their pet schemes have been defeated before the board.

In passing, it may be well to mention that

apon as an object of charity by his more fortunate associates.

The firm has had continued prosperity since the mauguration of the new method, and though the cigarmakers have repeatedly

Struck in Surrounding Factories. there has been no intimation of such a

Another notable instance of the benefits Another notable instance of the benefits to be derived from arbitration is the case of the great shoe strike in Philadelphia in 1884, that was settled so amicably by the adoption of Mr. J. M. Washburno's eleven rules, since known in the fields of labor as the "eleven commandments." These rules provide that each factory shall regulate its own working hours, though none shall exceed ten hours a day, except in rare instances to fill orders; that all meetings of boards shall be held after working hours, so none of the members can be accused of loating; that pending the final decision of the boards there shall be no strikes, boycotts or lock-outs; that when possible all matters shall be settled by the local assemblies without asking for outside aid; that all complaints shall be presented at the tirst meeting after their cause arises, and if they are not presented then they cannot be considered afterward. The rules also stipulate that every employer shall have the right to hire and discharge ales also stipulate that every employer thall have the right to hire and discharge is men, provided, however, that in case a nan says he was discharged for belonging to the Knights of Labor he shall have a each equal to the other, and heither claiming any rights that are not given by free manhood. It was the essence of these rules that settled the many agitations that the horse car men made in different cities of the country; they brought peace in the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, in the factories and shoe shops of New England, and whenever capital has allowed them to be employed they have restored order among the turbulent railroad

Strikers in the Far West.

The first move is to get both sides to con can go on at old prices and under all its rounding circumstances are unaltered, and cannot be modified at all until a full and fair hearing is had before representatives of

Constituted in this way, and composed of men whose lifelong business has been to look into the demands and defects of the class of work on which they are called to decide, these boards of arbitration are far superior to any jury that can be empanelled under the lottery system, because the component individuals are familiar with the subjects on which they are called to decide, and need none of the elementary instructions that lawyers and witnesses feel compelled to give jurymen. The arbitrators may not know so much common law as some professional pettifoggers, but they have more common sense, which is about the best thing that can be brought to bear on any subject, no matter whether it is theology or politics. Constituted in this way, and composed of

With boards of arbitration to replace stupid juries, the extra expenses of court houses and constables and clerks and phonographers and, above all else, the exmen who did the shooting, with some of wounded and with a large number of those that our departments of justice need not cost 50 per cent of what they do now; and these, with the lawyers' bills and witness fees, would effect saving enough to pay off the whole national debt inside of ten years, and have a surplus to go into public works that could buy every rairroad and telegraph line in the country within twenty-five years. Politicians are largely composed of men who belong to the legal profession, and they like to keep up the agitation, for it means money to them. Professing agreat love for the working people, they have been making promises and playing fast and loose for the past twenty years, and would continue to do so forever if the laboring men had not united and demanded that something be accomplished. They were treated to a choice lot of toys, like children, but they were not allowed any implements until they

Broke Down the Nursery Door and went out and took them. Now the pol-

and went out and took them. Now the politicians are beginning to see that the people really mean what they say, legislative bodies are considering laws that should have been on the statutes years ago. The passage of the eight-hour act by the Boston city government of the weekly payment bill by the Massachusetts Legislature, and best of all the triumphant victory of the O'Neill arbitration bill in the national House of Representatives are tokens, showing that at last the working population has made itself heard in the land.

Results already obtained show that not only is arbitration capable of settling any trouble that may arise among the conflicting interests of labor and capital, but, from the failure of all other methods, it seems to be the only way out of troubles that are sure to occur in countries where the population is massed around great centres, and where competition is very intense. As an instance taken from near home it is reported on good authority that A. A. Carleton, master workman of District 30, K. of L., has brought to a successful and amicable settlement about 600 cases where the contending interests were arrayed in more or less threatening attitudes. Placing the average cost of a strike at \$5000, which is a very low estimate when it is remembered that the loss resulting from some strikes run far up into the millions, the efforts of one man have saved \$3,000,000 to the people of New England. In France, where arbitration has been the "highest law" for years, the amount gained is beyond estimate. It was due to this way of settlement that the French people were able to pay the enormous German indemnity in such a short space of time that the financiers of the world

Looked on with Wonder.

Looked on with Wonder. The money other nations wasted in lockmate use, proving the old saying that it is what a man saves, rather than what he earns, that makes him rich.

The French method is simplicity itself, having no great boards of dignitaries under high pay, and disdaining the old, slow, cumbrous methods of taking useless testimony for the expenses. According to a person who is familiar with arbitration in all its forms, the Conseil des Prudhommes is a simple court of equity, appointed by the State through its local authorities. Each court consists of one manufacturer and one workingman. It sits daily, and is a court of appeals in case of dispute. Its machinery is very simple. In case of dispute a complaint is lodged with the conseil, say, by a workingman. A note is sent to his employer, requesting his attendance on a certain day. Both parties to the dispute then appear before the judges. Each states his own case, and the judges, who usually see affairs regardless of class interests, generally come to the difficulty without trouble. The advice given by the judges is usually accepted by the contestants, and work is continued. If one of the parties refuses to abide by the decision the national law steps in and backs up the board of arbitration, and fines the dissenting faction for non-compliance and enjoins enforcement of the order. The respect for these courts is so general that not one in a hundred of the contestants refuses immediate obedience to its slightest wish.

After years of trial by a proud and intelligent people, who it is said care more for the iuxuries of life than they do for its necessities, the nation has incorporated a court of arbitration as one of its fixed and honored institutions, giving it full and absolute power to deal with every case and, punishing those who refuse to comply with its slightest wish.

Here it is that labor, which makes all property, has a volce regarding the distribution. mate use, proving the old saying that it is

THE ST. LOUIS BATTLE

Between Hoxie's Deputies and the Strikers.

Terrible Results of the Strike-Fire and Murder in the Southwest.

Notes of the Labor Movement in Other Quarters.

The passage of the arbitration bill in the with good will immediately after some of their pet schemes have been defeated before the board.

In passing, it may be well to mention that in connection with arbitration the firm has started a relief association, toward which every employe contributes five cents a week. Now when a person is sick he gets \$5 a week from this fund, and in case he dies \$100 is paid out to defray his funeral expenses. At the end of several years the association has met every demand and has a surplus of about \$3000 in the treasury. By this course the old habit of passing around a subscription paper every day or two is abolished, and no employe is looked upon as an object of charity by his more fortunate associates. National House of Representatives and its consideration by the Senate, the nine-hour many lives. It is a sombre setting for the week of what would have been one of triumph all along the line.

The story of the riots in St. Louis is a

ong one, and is inextricably mixed up with a series of incidents connected with the strike. The men lay all the blame on the railroad authorities, or on Jay Gould, whose name appears to be a synonyme for every conceivable wickedness among some

d material aid to the strikers.

From the Strikers' Point of View. The idea was spoiled by the high-falutin, passionate language of the extraordinary

Of the immediate cause of the trouble, a GLOBE correspondent writes from St. Louis as follows, under date of Saturday last: The reaction came today, and the storm of passion, blood and fire that had swept over the place was followed by caim, but though the fury of the gale and the roar of the tempest were not manifest, mutterings of the storm were still heard, and it was syident that it would take a long time for the bitter feeling and hatred of the men who did yesterday's deathly work to disappear.

who did yesterday's deathly work to disappear.

In today's calm and quietness THE GLORE correspondent used his best efforts to obtain a perfectly fair statement of just what happened at the crossing, the events that led up to it, and the terrible consequences. The first step was to count the victims.

These numbered seven, the names being C. E. Thompson, Patrick Driscoll, Oscar Washington, Mrs. Joseph Pfeiffer, Major Henry Rickleman, an unknown boy, Mille Bohner. Five or six names are given as injured, one ex-police officer, whose injuries may prove fatal.

How the Bloody Affair Happened. Stories of those who saw the bloody affair

differ very widely, but having gone over the whole field today, and talked with the men who did the shooting, with some of

company in East St. Louis. Five dollars a day paid and board furnished. None but men of grit need apply.

In response to this the company received hundreds of applications, and about twenty men were conveyed to East St. Louis, furnished with Winchesters and Coit's 45-calibre revolvers, and put in the yards to protect the property of the company. The presence of these countrymen, with their Winchesters in hand, was a constant source of irritation to the strikers. When they met the posse was subjected to the worst kind of abuse, and "guyed" unmercifully on every side. Among the men sworn in by the Louisville & Nashville was a fireman named Kensler, who was called "the cowboy" by the strikers. It was he who last Wednesday stood in the Louisville & Nashville freight house with a revolver in each hand when the mob raiding the yards reached the scene, and gazing at them defiantly, threatened to kill the first man who attempted to enter the building. The strikers did not forget this, and whenever "the cowboy" appeared thereafter he was greeted with curses and abuse.

The little wooden bridge that spans Cahokia creek at Broadway has been the favorite rendezvous for idlers since the trouble began. Two efforts was made in the foremoon to move a coal train, but the crowd, probably 400 in number, gathered about the engine and twice the train was taken back into the yard. In the afternoon another attempt was made which was more successful, the strong guard seeming

successful, the strong guard seeming

To Awe the Crowd into keeping their distance. The fireman on the engne that hauled this train was Kinsler, "the cowboy," who estentatiously displayed four large revolvers. After the train had passed, the deputies, among whom was Kinsler, started to return to the yards of the Louisville & Nashville. At just 2 o'clock the deputies, thirteen in number, were at the crossing, when the crowd saluted them with the vilest kind of enithets. All statements, however. Save those made by the deputies, agree that no stones were thrown. According to Kinsler's own statement he

According to Kinsler's own statement he heard some one say, "Kill the cowboy!"
The rest is told in his own language:
"As soon as I heard that I looked around and saw a fellow with a gan peeping around the corner of a house. I got out both my guns and began popping at that fellow, when a shot whizzed past me in front. I could hear it sing. I turned around to the other side and let go one of the guns. They were double-actions, and after I had emptied them I picked up my Winchester and began shooting. There was shooting all around me and I kept on shooting. After this we went down to the Louisville & Nashville freight house, and there we were told to go back to the bridge."

After firing about fifty shots altogether, many of which flew wide of the mark, the sheriffs retreated through the Louisville & Nashville yards, and hurrie ily started for St. Louis, their idea being, according to their own statement, to avoid having to do any more bloody work. At the east end of the bridge a small crowd of men, including the Mayor of East St. Louis, the city clerk, a policeman and several others came up with them, and demanded that they surrender. There were nine of them, and they refused to give up their guns. An effort was then made to overpower them, but they resisted and one of them shot and killed C. E. Thompson. Mayor Joyce was also struck with the butt of a gun and his collar-bone broken. The deputies continued across the bridge and sought protection in the Four Courts, where they are tonight, the East St. Louis authorities having requested that they be held as fugitives from justice.

The Work of Incendiaries.

about 9.30 o'clock, and bright fiames were seen in the Louisville & Nashville yards. A few moments later a small flame could be seen issuing from a box car located only a short distance from the Louisville & Nashville depot, and in the centre of a train with cars on the tracks on each side.

Just as this fire was got under good headway, a big blaze was discovered in the direction of the round-house of the Carro Short Line, about one and one-half miles to the southeast. They were all totally destroyed. Stroyed.
At 12.10 o'clock the watchman at the

yards of the Cairo Short Line detected another fire in the oil sheds, which immediately burst forth and enveloped the building in flames. The fire, fed by barrels of oil, swept westward, and in a few moments one of a long train of freight cars on the nearest track caught fire. Only a few moments elapsed before the flames leaped to the next parallel track, and in a short time the entire train of about twenty-five cars was consumed. The fire in the round-bouse and machine shops, in the meantime, had not been put out, despite the efforts of the firemen. Cutting the Hose.

The firemen worked under difficulties. or no sconer would they get a line of hose in position and have a stream of water playing on the fire than some one would quickly dart out from the crowd and cut the hose. In a short time the round-house and machine shops combined were destroyed. A fourth fire started in the Cairo Short Line lumber yards, where a lot of dimension timber for car construction was piled. There were also a number of cars standing in close proximity, and these also commenced to blaze, and fifteen of the cars were soon destroyed. Another blaze shot up in the vicinity of the southern end of the Cairo yards, where were twelve cars belonging to different raflroads, and these, too, were burned to the ground. The St. Louis fire department was near at hand and could have readily extinguished the fires if the crowds would have permitted them to do so. They had got the flames under control at the second fire, and would have extinguished it if they had not been interfered with by the surkers. The trestle work which joins the Pittsburg track over a creek back of the rolling mill had been burnt so badly as to make it unsafe for trains to cross, and consequently no coal trains could be taken to the dike today. The aggregate loss by fire will not fall short of \$150.000. Some of the ruins are smouldering tonight.

The militia has prevented the assembling of any large crowds at any point, thus effectually forestalling any riot. The militia on the ground consists of ten companies.

On the strength of representations made to him by the officers of the militia in East St. Louis General Oglesby this evening instructed Major-General Reece to take command of the forces. He started six companies of militia, about 300 more men, to the scene.

Shortly before 11 o'clock it commenced to read the midnight a standy sould be taken to the scene. of water playing on the fire than some one would quickly dart out from

In Boston the tailors' strike has been one of the principle events of the week. Monday the whole union, to the number of 500, paraded the streets with banners and a Knights of Laber band. The same day teorge A. Castor & Co. accepted their bill of prices. The same day the carpenters of Washington issued a circular that after May 1 eight hours should constitute a day's work. The barbers of Boston demanded that their shops be closed by law on Sunday. The slate-outlers near Rutland, Vt., struck for higher wages. This is the first strike of any consequence in Vermont. The Knights of Labor are growing rapidly there. The Stoneham horse car men get \$2 a day and extra for Sunday.

Tuesday the carpenters of Albany struck for 25 per cent. increase. The hod-carriers also struck for more pay and the matter was left to arbutration. The cigar-makers of Worcester got their demanded advance of from \$1 to \$3 per thousand.

The Coal-heavers of Lynn

The Coal-heavers of Lynn have gained an advance of five cents to twenty-six cents per ton. The Union Shut-10 per cent., with weekly payments. The boot lasters of Worcester have gained an advance of 10 per cent. Westcott & Murray, curriers, have advanced wages 20 per cent. The New Haven & Northampton railroad has granted the striking gravel train hands an advance from \$1 30 to \$1 50 per day. The Woburn arbitrators brought in a report advancing wages 10 to 15 per cent. The Portland knights asked for an advance of 25 cents a day in the city laborers' wages and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Wednesday, the granite-cutters of Quincy of the laborer of the lab

Wednesday, the granite-cutters of Quincy before they were sentenced, During the present and advance of from 6 to 10 per cent. The cigar manufacturers of Pittsburg refused an advance of 33 per cent, but offer 10 per cent, and asked for arbitration. They said that they will employ Knights of Labor only hereafter. The cigar-makers' union then will probably join. The Merrismac Mills, Lowell, reduced working time and pay weekly. The barbers of Rockland decided not to work Sunday, and got a result of the strike of dyers. The Bigelow Carpet Mills, Clinton, shut down on account of the strike of dyers. The Old Colony railroad voluntarily advanced its employes from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per day. Thursday the operative tailors passed resolutions refusing to work on the custom. The semi-annual convention of the Laster, Protective Union was hold.

Thursday the operative tailors passed resolutions refusing to work on the custom tailors' work. The semi-annual convention of the Lasters' Protective Union was held in Wadman Hall, this city.

Friday, Merrill Brothers and the Continental Clothing Company accepted the bill of the journeymen tailors in this city. The fishermen of Boston struck against the injustice of the wholesale fish dealers. The Boston Curriers' Association and delegates from Woburn, Stoneham, Winchoster, Charlestown, Chelsea and Hudson accepted the revised Woburn price list. The granite cutters of Boston demanded an increase of 10 per cent and fifty-three hours per week. M. C. Dizer & Co. of East Weymouth, and their employes, arranged a set of rules with an advance in wages. The labor committee of the Massachusetts Lezislature decided to report a bill to impose a fine of from \$50 to 5100 on employers discharging their help because they belong to labor organizations. Saturday the announcement was made that the conductors and drivers of the Highland railroad would be advanced from \$2 to \$2.25 per day until the new time tables were arranged. Wetmore & Story and John A. Austin signed the journeymen tailors' scale. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company granted their 500 striking employes 20 per cent. Advance, and discharged all non-union employes. The freight handlers of the Grand Trunk railroad at Portland received an advance of 15 per cent. A meeting of the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called tor Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the surface of the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the surface of the Spinners' Union of Fall River was called to the surface of the Spinners' Union of Fall Rive

collar-bone broken. The deputies continued across the bridge and sought protection in the Four Courts, where they are tonight, the East St. Louis authorities having requested that they be held as fugitives from justice.

The Work of Incendiaries.

When night came, and the tempest was somewhat stilled, came the torch-bearer at about 9.30 c/clock and hright flames were the subject of a subject for a descriptive destitute of a subject "Myself." He described himself as remarkable for his ruddy complerion, good dimples, and his ability to eat a yellow banana in four seconds and a red one in six. The instructor returned the theme with the following comment: "I should really like to see you!"

Momerable Journal.)

A girl's heart will palpitate and her breath come short and quick at the very thought of getting up to recite a verse in the Sunday school concert, but she will sit calmly up in the choir and flirt with the handsome tenor all through the service in the face of the whole congregation without experiencing a single tremor.

No poison in Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates. It is prompt, safe and sure.

Now, that hain't right. Turn about's fair play, sure enough.

Speakin'er comical sayin's, I was tickled to their day at what one er these little street fellers was sayin' to a boy 'bont his own size. 'Johnny,' he says, kinder serious-like, but there was a roguish twink!e in his eye, 'allers mind yer mother when yer father's talkin' to yer.' They're bright ones, some on 'em, and full er fun. Wal, I must be now in. Yell git stuck sure. Good day, sir." And, knocking the ashes from his pipe, he picked up his basket and moved slowly away.

Black Caps and Ropes for Western Outlaws.

Exciting Scenes at the Trials in the Court Room at Fort Smith.

Belle Starr, the Daring Horsewoman of Indian Territory.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 10.-The Indian Territory west of Arkansas is a beautiful country, with a pleasant climate, rich and abundance of running streams, some o them navigable for small steamers. This country is but sparsely settled, for the semi-civilized Indians who own it occupy but a small portion of it. Though they attempt to maintain some law and order, their efforts are futile. Their mounted police are comparatively useless, and their courts of justice are a farce, but seldom appealed to even by the Indians themselves. It is not, therefore, strange that this Territory for many years has been a retreat or refuge for outlaws from all directions, and a convenient field of operations for enterprising and adventurous desperadoes, who have no respect or fear of any tribunal excepting the court at Fort Smith. The number of cultrits brought here for trial from the Territory is unparalleled by any criminal court in the United States. The sessions run into each other every three months, without giving the ccurt a breathing spell. A large proportion of the crunes are marders and assaults to kill, with a cattle stealing and other penal offences. At one recent session the grand jury found 280 true bills, including twelve murders, all from the Indian Territory. The deputy marshals who "ride" the country and make the arrests are brave young men, who carry their lives in their hands, and many of them are killed in performing their duties. Recently one was buried here whose body had been hauled in a wagon for 200 miles. The most melligent Indians in the Territory acknowledge that they have no control over their criminal classes, and that, without the United States courts their condition would be intolerable and travelling in the "Nation" unsafe.

There are Eight Murderers There are Eight Murderen

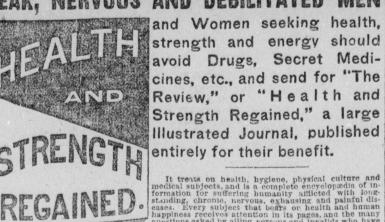
now in the prison under sentence of death They will be hanged April 23. The crimes for which those men must pay with their lives were committed in the Indian Terri-tory. Crow killed Cub Courtney on Mud creek in the Chickasaw Nation in 1879, and creek in the Chickasaw Nation in 1879, and was at large five years five months and litteen days. He is a fair specimen of the average frontiersman, and a manly-looking fellow. He says death has no terrors for him. Wasson participated in the murder of Henry Martin in 1872, but was never apprehended until he took a hand in the killing of Almirine Watkins in 1884. John McLaughlin, his confederate in the murder of Martin, is now in jail awaiting trial for the same crime, having been captured since Wasson's conviction. The three Creek Indian boys, who are the lowest type of the full-blood Indian, killed a white man named Owens who was travelling through the country on horseback, shooting him at wards boasted of the deed, were arrested and convicted on their own confession to others. Joseph Jackson brutally muydered his wife at Oak Lodge, Choctaw Nation, on the 9th of March, 1885. Robert Wolf killed Frank Stockbridge in Red River county, Chickasaw Nation, in the fall of 1884. Robinson Kemp was convicted some time ago of the murder of Henry Rich, who was postmaster of Fort Washita, in the Chickasaw Nation. He was put upon trial with his stepson, Edmund Jefferson, with whom he was jointly charged with this crime. Jefferson was acquitted, but Kemp was convicted of murder. Henry Rich, on his dying bed, asserted that Jefferson and Kemp shot him.

In addition to these eight two others were convicted of murder at the same sessi

But They Both Died in Jail before they were sentenced, During the

tables were arranged. Wetmore & Story of the tables were arranged. Wetmore & Story of the tables were arranged. Wetmore & Story of the dolon & Austin signed the journeyment allors soil. The Irrepsyle dallactory and the many of the common of the soil of the common of t

EIGHT TO HANG AT ONCE. WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED MEN THE



**XOUNG AND MIDDIE AGED MEN** and others who suffer from nervous and physiciality, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its tents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical or counsel, read it before "acctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description

Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon; all about them—which are ; which are body so that the second of the

Publishers REVIEW, 1164 Broadway, New York. Apply now or preserve our address, as you may not see this notice again.

SOMETHING NEW.

Any one can make it at home and clear \$10 0 \$25 per day. Full particulars with testionials. Illustrated Catalogue Free. STANDA D MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.

THE L. B. SILVER CO.,

GAY BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

MAN WANTED-To sell our goods in his lo-cality. Large profits. Every article warranted. For particulars, address with stamp, HENRY G. MESERVE & CO., Easthamp ton, Mass., Lock Box 98. wy4t mh24 A LWAKS safe and always sure—Ladies' Re-lief Pills (monthly) and Ladies' Dyspepsus

ANIMALINE Cures weak kidneys, ill health: drain, etc. By mall, \$1. EROU DRUG CO., covington, 16.5.

Book Comic Songs and somethings worth know of Paul Lee & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. wy ap7 21

6 CENTS For 51 new chromo, scrap and gold gold gold edge cards. Essex Card Works, Ivoryton, Conn.

If You Are Not a Subscriber

Please remember, when you receive a copy of this issue, that it examination, in hopes that you will subscribe. Examine it critically, and notice how admirably adapted it is to entertain every member of your family. You cannot do without it.

Or the Liquor Habit

n, thus reaching the disease direct, relax-pasm, facilitates free OURES ation, and EFFECTS other remedies hil. A trial convince the most and \$1.00; of druggists or by mail. In

Electric Belt Free. o introduce it and obtain agents, we will for next sixty days give away, free of charge, in the county in the U. S. a limited number of our we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Adddress at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. wyly dl



Erewster Patent Rein Holder. Your lines are where you put them—not under horses' feet. One agent sold 12 dos. in 5 days; one dealer sold 6 doz. in 15 days. Samples worth \$1.50 PREE. Write for terms.

E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

wyly mh24

IADIES.

If you are in trouble, send for the French Mediated Lozenge; acts like a charm; is sure, speedy nd safe; pleasant to the taste, and has never een known to fail; price, \$2 per box; extra strong, 3; well sealed, by mail. WILLIAM SCOTT, 37 nd 39 Nassau st., New York. wy4t mh24 SECRETS OF NATURE EXPOSED.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, a Book of Nature, a Priville, showing (50 ENGRAVINGS) Birth, How, why, What, and relations of Sexes. Send \$1 Bill to PAUL LEE & CO., Brooklyn, New York, wy ap7 21

HELP WANTED. \$50 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. J. F. HILL & CO., Augusta, Maine. wyst millo CHEAR READING for the million. Four back numbers of THE WAVERLY MAGAZINE. No two numbers alike. No continued stories. Each number complete mitself. Mailed, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of 25c. in stamps. Address Portland News Co., Portland, Me.

ONE YEAR,

AND AN IMPROVED

WATERBURY WATCH

BEAUTIFUL NICKEL-PLATED CHAIN,

FOR \$3.50!

& Waterbury Watch and Chain FREE

TO ANY ONE WHO SENDS

A Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers and \$10.

THIS IS THE WATCH.

Description .- The Waterbury which we offer contains all the latest improvements. It is a full plate movement, comprising 57 separate parts. It is a stem-winder, in half-open face, and nickel silver case. The illustration is the actual size. with every Watch we supply a Nickel-Plated Chain and Charm Whistle. The Watch and Chain complete are packed in a handsome Sath-lined Box, and sent free of postage. The Waterbury is a strong, solid Watch, stem-winder, capable of running a month without varying a minute after being regulated. The Waterbury has recently been improved, so that it is guaranteed to run twenty-eight hours when fully wound, and every Watch sent out is guaranteed to have been tested for six days at the factory. It can be repaired for only 50 cents. The case is Nickel Silver, which does not tarnish like silver, but always remains bright and beautiful. The case of the Globe upon it, but is Beautifully Engraved after an Artistic and Pleasing Design. Each Watch is packed in a handsome Satin-lined Box. AGENTS will be allowed a Libera Commission on the Watch Offer. Sen for Agents' Rates.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE Boston, Mass.

FREE TIAL PACKAGE
Of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS,
togshow the package of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS,
togshow the Saled Treatise and Testimo TuTh& wyly d15

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR PO

PILES, Instant relief; final cure in 10 salve or suppository. Sufferers will hear of simple remedy, free, by writing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassay st., N. Y. wy52t d22

## A NEW OFFER TO GLOBE SUBSCRIBERS

## Alden's Wonder Books WWW eekly Globe

"THE ELZEVIR LIERARY is perfection, and the poor will always be your debtor for the happy idea."—JOHN B. LYBROOK, Blocksburg, Va. All in LARGE TYPE, ALDEN'S WONDER BOOKS. RECENT ISSUES. FAMOUS POEMS.

FAMOUS POEMS.

6 Enoch Arden. Alfried Tennyson.
9 Hamlet. Shakker Rake.
10e 25 The Deserted Village, Etc. Gollsmith.
16e 25 Cotter's Saturday Night, Etc. Robert Burns.
2e 27 How Lisa Loved the King. George Elliot.
16e 28 Songs of Seven. & Other Poems. Flam Insertow
2e 38 Schiller's Song of the Bell, Etc.
10e 38 Essay on Man. Alex Pope.
2e 18e Gertrude of Wyonning. Campbell.
10e Ninsepps. Lord Byros.
2e 102 Ancient Hariner. Colkender.
105 Virginia, Ivry, the Armada, Etc. Macaulay
105 The Heart of Bruce. Ayrous.
2e 12e Hermann and Dorothes.
2e 12e Hermann and Dorothes.
2e 12e Hermann and Dorothes.
2e 15e 11rish Melodles. Moore.
2e 15e 17e Irish Melodles. Moore.
2e 15e 17e Irish Melodles. Moore.
2e 15e 17e Irish Melodles. Moore.
2e 15e 17e I Allegro, Penseroso, and Comus. Millyon.
2e 12e 12e I Allegro, Penseroso, and Comus. Millyon. 200 On has bleasure of Reading, with the state of 100 books. SER John Lubbook 135 Erasmus and Lubber, J. A. FROUDE. 170 Last Essays of Elia. CHARLES LAMB. 186 LOVE. ALIPH WALLO EMPRISON. 166 Essays of Elia. CHARLES LAMB. 165 Herolsm. Ralph Wallo Emerson. 165 Geoperation. Holyoake. Asm. RALPH WALLS, peration. HOLFOAKE. e. on the Sublime and Beautiful Complete or Dicts. AGGSTINE BIRRELL. ar Dicts. AGGSTINE BIRRELL. and Carlyle, from Obiter Dicts. By CANON FARRAR. CLASSIC COMEDIES.

ry Man in His Humor. Ben Jonson... chool for Scandal. SHERIDAN..... Stoops to Conquer. Goldsmith.... 

By SIR WALTER SCOTT.

HUMOROUS. American Humorists—IRVING
American Humorists—HOLMES
American Humorists—LOWELL
American Humorists—LOWELL
American Humorists—A. WARD
American Humorists—MARK TWAN
Some Adventures of Baron Munchansen
The Battle of the Books. DEAR SWIFT.
Tints of the Times, Etc. ORPHRUGC, KIRRE.
Classic Humorists: Anacreon; Joel Barlow
Richard Harris Barham.

JUVENILE CLASSICS. 

choicest literature the world has seen, in handsome dress, at cost marvelously low.

5 The Se2-Serpents of Science. A. WILSON.
12 World-Smashing Etc. W. M. WILLIAMS.
3c 122 Public Health. EDWARD DEFON.
3c 157 On Leaves. Sir John LUBBOCK. By JOHN RUSKIN.

10c 117 Sesame and Lilies.
10c 118 Crown of Wild Olive.
4c 119 Ethics of the Dust. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 132 pages, of my immense stock of Books, price 4 cents, Condensed Catalogue, free. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pear St., New York.

OFFER. The publisher of this paper has made arrangements with Mr. ALDEN, to continue for 30 days only, from the first publication of this announcement, whereby the following offer is made possible. This presents the

HISTORY.

50 Cents' WORTH OF WONDER BOOKS FOR ONLY 25 CENTS. For \$1.25 Allegro, Penseroso, and Comus. Militan. BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHY.

192 William Pitt. Macaulay.
198 Lord Escon. Macaulay.
198 Lord Escon. Macaulay.
199 Warren Hastings. Macaulay.
190 Warren Hastings. Macaulay.
190 Warren Hastings. Macaulay.
190 Warren Hastings. Macaulay.
190 Warren Hastings. Macaulay.
191 Milet of Hannibal. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby 190 Warren Warren.
192 William Pitt Warren.
193 Warren Macaulay.
193 William Pitt Warren.
194 Count Rumford. John Tyndall.
195 Warren Warren.
195 Warren Warren.
196 Warren Warren.
196 Warren.
197 Warren.
198 Warren Warren.
198 Warren.
198 Warren.
198 Warren.
198 Warren.
198 Warren.
199 Warren.
199 Warren.
199 Warren.
199 Warren.
190 W THE WEEKLY GLOBE One Year YOUR SELECTION Of 50 Cents' WORTH of WONDER BOOKS

(Paper and Books free of postage.) WONDER BOOKS FREE By HERBERT SPENCER.

46 The Philosophy of on 183 The Coming Slavery.
133 The Coming Slavery.
138 What Knowledge is of Kost Worth. TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER. POPULAR SCIENCE.

Whoever sends One New Yearly Subscriber and \$1.00 may select 50 Cents' Worth of ALDEN'S WONDER BOOKS, and they will be sent him Free, as a Present.

FOR ALDEN'S WONDER BOOKS address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,